The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

THERE is only one thing connected with the Grant funeral which the city dailies forgot to mention, and that is how many revolutions the car wheels made in running from Mount McGregor to Riverside Park.

CLEVELAND has given the cow-boys forty days' time to get out. Now let him give Republican office holders sixty days to make ready their grip-sacks and walk, and we will be happy. These fellows just now are in Democratic pasture fields.

THE Lewisburg *Journal* and the *News* are about going into the hair-pulling business, and there may be a rise in court plaster in consequence. If you fellows will behave yourselves you may come up to Centre county sometime and see the cave near Centre Hall.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has informed the delegation representing the cattle men that he would not modify his recent order for the removal of cattle from leased lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, within forty days from the date of his proclamation. "Come, boss; come, boss."

GEISEMAN, the postmaster at Roseville, this state, while sitting in his doorway the other day, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. This is a terrible warning to postmasters to attend to their business. The REPORTER would like to add that Republican postmasters should take warning and resign and give lightning a chance to strike some other fellow.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND issued a proclamation on Monday, ordering the immediate removal of every unlawful inclosure of the public lands and declaring that the public domain shall be reserved for the occupancy of actual settlers, and that those seeking homes on the public domain shall not be prevented by any wrongful interference from making the free entry to which they are entitled.

CLEVELAND told the cattle kings, that he would not extend the time for their getting off the Indian lands beyond the forty days in his proclamation. They asked him to give them time until next April. He said nix cum rous, and they must go with their stock at once. "Come boss; come, boss," will now be heard on the prairies as the cow-boys head their column of bovines for a new Canaan.

WE have nothing to elect in our county in November but a jury commissioner and a coroner. The office of jury commissioner should be abolished, as that duty can be performed by the county commissioners, since the board is of mixed politics. But so long as jury commissioners are to be elected, the place should not be fooled with by bestowing it upon nincompoops. A jury commissioner should be a man who is well acquainted with the people, so as to enable him to put names in the jury wheel of men who are intelligent and of good judgment. Names of persons are often put in who cannot read nor write, and cannot even understand the English language. Who would like to have important interests and law points submitted to that class of jurors? The place of the juror is an eminently important one, yet how often is the wheel made a mockery by the manner in which it is filled.

THE *Examiner*, Baptist, says: "We do not expect to see the time soon come when all Christian men will be of one mind on the temperance question. The problems are very complex, and the chances for honest disagreement are correspondingly numerous. We try to think and speak charitably of those who differ from us, however wrong their opinions seem to be. But we must confess that one's Christian charity is pretty severely tried by such speeches as those reported in the daily papers to have been made by the Rev. Dr. Seward, the Prohibition candidate for Governor in Ohio. 'Rather than vote to license the traffic in intoxicating drinks,' he is reported to have said in a recent speech, 'I would vote for a fountain at every street corner, from which should flow a continuous stream of whiskey, free to everybody, and furnish tin cups from which all who desired should drink their fill.' Among our friends we number not a few ardent advocates of Prohibition, but we do not know one who would not repudiate that sentiment. It is such monstrous and utterly immoral declarations from hot-headed extremists that do more than anything else to discredit the temperance cause, and alienate from it those who ought to be its warmest supporters."

—For dusters, seer-sucker coats and rates style summer suits, at 30 per cent below any other store, go to the Philad. Branch.

FAIR DEALING WITH INDIANS.

The trouble with the Cheyennes appears to be, so far as the facts have come to light, the result of rank injustice, followed by natural resentment and an outbreak of savage wrath. The difficulty had its origin, as we have already pointed out, in the leasing of more than 3,800,000 acres of valuable grazing land belonging to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to cattle men at the nominal rental of two cents an acre. This was done by the authority of Secretary Teller, but in direct violation of law. According to some accounts the Indians, not knowing the value of the privilege, were willing to execute the leases; but other and apparently trustworthy testimony is to the effect that they were at first unanimously opposed to the arrangement, but that some were finally won over to it, while others have continued their opposition, and refused their share of the rental. Agent Dyer, who has just resigned under grave charges of dishonesty, is openly accused of complicity in imposing these unfair leases upon the Indians, and of threatening those who refused compliance with the demands of the cattle men. It is charged, also, that under Secretary Teller's administration, when a certain cattle raiser lost about 2,000 head of cattle by the weather, the Indians were accused of killing and eating them, and, on the secretary's recommendation, congress appropriated over $46,000 to reimburse him, $40,000 of which was paid out of the funds belonging to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, that sum being all then due them.

Naturally angered by these and similar sharp tricks, and finding out how egregiously they had been overreached in the rental of their best lands, the Cheyennes began to retaliate in the only way they knew how. The proximity of the reckless cow-boy, between whom and the Indian there is perpetual feud, added fuel to the flame. Thus all the necessary conditions existed for a serious Indian war. Happily, at this juncture General Sheridan was sent to look into the matter, and under his level-headed scrutiny the true state of the case is becoming clearly understood. With a large force at hand to compel obedience to his requirements, he has preferred to try the plan of securing peace by just treatment of the dissatisfied Indians. He has recommended, as the first condition of peace, the abrogation of the illegal leases, and the immediate removal of the cow-boys from the Territory. He has also advised that the entire control of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the Indian Territory be turned over to the War Department. These wise recommendations the President has decided to adopt, and we shall doubtless hear no more of the threatened Cheyenne outbreak. Another good thing General Sheridan has done. He has caused a recount of these Indians to be made under the direction of Inspector Armstrong. Last year Agent Dyer reported that there were 2,360 Arapahoes and 3,905 Cheyennes, and supplies were issued upon that basis. The present enumeration shows that there are on the reservation only 1,300 Arapahoes and 2,169 Cheyennes. Rations and supplies have therefore been issued during the past year for 2,796 Indians having no existence, at a cost of $89,337 a year for beef and $15,000 for flour, besides large sums for other supplies. Agent Dyer has resigned, but there appears to be some other action than accepting his resignation in his case.

RANDALL AND CURTIN HAVE A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, August 6.—Ex-Speaker Randall and ex-Governor Curtin made a descent upon the White House to-day. They had an extended audience with the President and in that time talked over the whole question of patronage in the state. Governor Curtin did not mince matters in presenting the claims of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for consideration. The exact situation was laid bare to the Chief Executive, and, in the name of the people of the state, he was urged to pay some attention to these claims. The interview was conversational and earnest. The President is a good listener, and now and then he cross-questioned his visitors, quite willing to add to his stock of information. Whatever course he intends to pursue was not unveiled. From indications the interview was not a satisfactory one. Neither Mr. Randall nor Governor Curtin looked very much elated as they drove away from the White House. They did not care to say much about their visit, except in a general way. On the contrary, the old war governor seemed in a humor to read the riot act to the President, and it is even bisted about town that he actually did so to-day. The special offices in Philadelphia were not discussed, the general subject occupying their attention.

Shelled corn and other coarse grain wanted at the Centre Hall roller mill.

THE DOMINANT ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Philadelphia *Record* remarks that "if anti-discrimination is made clear in the coming canvass and properly laid before the people, there are thousands of good Republicans who will throw party overboard in order that it shall be rightly decided." To which the *Morning Patriot* adds: "No other issue can appear in the campaign of equal importance. It includes the question of the enforcement of the constitutional provisions regulating and restraining corporate power, together with that of the prevention of the unjust and oppressive frieght discriminations that are so injurious to public interests. These should not be party questions. A respect for the organic law and a determination that the corporations and monopolies shall not be exempt from the effects of its operations, should influence the opinions and actions of men of all parties."

ON HIS LAST JOURNEY.

The Funeral Train Leaves Mount McGregor.

Mount McGregor, August 4.—Thirteen guns, fired at half-minute intervals, welcomed sunrise on Mount McGregor this morning. Later on the troops which had bivouacked in the rain during the night, broke camp. The buglers sounded a stirring call and the artillery fired a national salute—thirty-eight guns.

By 8 o'clock hundreds of visitors were arriving to view the closing scenes upon the mountain. The family had taken a final farewell of the illustrious dead at 9 o'clock last night, and the remains were turned over to the representatives of the nation this morning. The family ate breakfast at the hotel, and preparations for the funeral journey were visible everywhere.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

At 8:30 o'clock the doors of the Grant cottage had been thrown open, and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of buggies, wagons, omnibuses and various kinds of vehicles appeared climbing up the steep incline near the eastern outlook, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons, and farmers with their wives and families.

At 9:30 a train of two cars brought General Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors. The two companies of regulars were drawn up to receive them. They proceeded from the station to the cottage in the following order: General Hancock and Colonel Jones; Admiral Rowan and General Sherman; Senator Evarts and General Rufus Ingalls; Senator Miller and Joseph W. Drexel; General Hancock's staff; Miss Drexel, her aunt and cousin, dressed in deep mourning.

On the same train came the Loyal Legion, under Passed Assistant Paymaster Gilbert A. Robinson, Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Carleton, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Floyd Clarkson, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel August McClark, Captain Edmund Blunt.

THE SERVICE.

At 10 o'clock the services were held at the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the trees in the grove before the cottage. Those who failed to secure leafy shade used their umbrellas.

The ceremonies opened with the reading of Psalm No. 90, which was followed by an impressive prayer by Rev. Bishop Harris. "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," was joined in by the whole assemblage present, with fine effect.

Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered the funeral sermon, the family meanwhile surrounding the casket in the parlor.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was rendered very impressively by the Alfresc congregation. The services ended with the benediction. After the services ended there was a movement of the people towards the cottage to get a final look at the corpse. But it was not deemed advisable to admit any one, in view of the fact that it was near the time for the funeral train to start.

At the last moment Mrs. Grant decided that she would not go on the funeral train, but would wait over until 4 o'clock.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, bore the remains from the cottage to the station shortly before 1 o'clock. The military were drawn up and a salute was paid the remains as they passed to the depot, and the throng stood with uncovered heads while the casket was borne to the car.

GENERAL GRANT'S REMAINS

Viewed by 114,000 People in City Hall, New York City.

New York, July 7.—All that is mortal of General Grant remains in City Hall, awaiting their final resting place soon to be assigned them. As early as six o'clock a. m. yesterday immense numbers of people, estimated at 114,000, of all ages and sexes, thronged past the canopy under which the body lay in state. The police kept them moving at a rate that enabled 100 to pass the bier each minute, or at the rate of 6,000 per hour. All day along the dense throng moved slowly past, eager to catch a glimpse of the great central figure in our country's history.

ON HIS WAY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT.

Kansas City, Mo., August 7.—William Kearney, an insane man, who lives near Humboldt, Nebraska, and owns a fine farm there, was on his way to Washington to kill President Cleveland, against whom he felt he had a fancied grievance. He had a revolver and about seventy-five cartridges in a hand bag, and was well supplied with money.

THE LAST SCENE OF ALL.

GENERAL GRANT'S REMAINS LAID TO REST IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

Notable Gathering of Friend and Foe at the Sepulcher—General Memorial Services Throughout the Country.

New York, August 9.—General Hancock, with his aids, took his place at the head of the regulars and marines who had reached City Hall Park, and the head of the procession took up its march to Riverside Park.

First came General Hancock and the clattering cavalcade of aids, then the band of the Engineer Corps, and a light battery of rugged rough-and-ready fellows with jolting field pieces and clumsy big horses; then a detail in the sober uniform of the engineers, more thundering artillerymen, and the naval brigade.

A few minutes before nine o'clock the one hundred and twenty members of the Liederkranz Society, all dressed in black, had come up the white steps of the City Hall like a dark wave. When the topmost rank had reached the last step the entire body stopped, forming a pyramid, of which a small group of players on musical instruments were the apex, on the pavement below. They sang first Schubert's "Song of the Spirits Over the Water," the strange, mournful notes of the refrain now swelling to majestic, organ-like volume, then sinking to a low, melancholy chant. As the last notes ceased the sound of dirges played by the distant bands came back like an echo. The Liederkranz then sang "The Pilgrim's Chorus," from "Tannhauser," and went quietly away.

The last relief of the Grand Army guard, with Comrade John H. Johnston at their head, came with a quick, swinging step across the esplande and up the steps. With one exception, the thirteen who composed it were the same thirteen who first took up the watch in the sad cottage under the sombre hemlocks of Mount McGregor.

It was twenty-six minutes past nine o'clock that Mayor Grace led a party of men in civilian's dress, but wearing sashes of fluted white cambric, up the steps of the City Hall and ordered the great iron gates flung open before the soldier's coffin. These citizens, upon whom five thousand pairs of eyes were instantly fixed, were the Rev. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris, Methodist; Rabbi Browne, Hebrew; Father McGlynn, Roman Catholic; the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, of the Collegiate Dutch church; the Rev. Robert Collyer, Unitarian; the Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, Baptist; and the doctors who attended the dying General—Doctors Douglas and Shrady, Dr. Sands, the surgical adviser, and Dr. Elliott, the microscopist.

Instantly the undertaker lifted the coffin from its resting place uuder the canopy, and the Grand Army men took hold of the silver bars at its sides, and, raising themselves, strode with it and with solemn tread down the stairs.

Half-past nine o'clock a. m.; General Grant's casket now in catafalque; procession starts. The line of march was up Broadway to Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue to Fifty-Seventh street, to Broadway again and to the Boulevard, to Seventy-Second street, to the end of Riverside Drive, and thus through the slender, unfinished little park to the tomb. It is estimated that thiriy thousand men were in line.

As the procession moved up town it was viewed by nearly twenty miles of men, women and children, standing shoulder to shoulder on each side of the nine and a-half mile line of march. The behavior of the populace was subdued and decorous. It is calculated that between 400,000 and a half million persons were in the double line through which the paraders passed and in the windows commanding a view of the procession.

Generals Sheridan and Buckner got out of the same carriage and paired off. It was with deep and sympathetic interest that the people looked at the members of the afflicted family. Mrs. Fred. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jesse Grant were all there, heavily veiled. It was felt to be well that obtrusive eyes should not observe their grief too closely. The Colonel's little daughter and son, the latter of whom bears the name of his renowned grandfather, and Jesse Grant's pretty little daughter Nellie are objects of tender interest. They carried flowers, but wore no veils. Colonel Grant, Jesse Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., wore the look of men who had steeled themselves to the ordeal, as became men. The funeral car was drawn up opposite the vault, the black steps were placed at the rear of the car, and the men of the Ulysses Grant Grand Army Post, who had so faithfully guarded the coffin lifted it reverentially for the last time, and carried it down on the steps and placed it in the cedar chest. Meanwhile troops were everywhere in motion. Brilliant colors were flashing on all sides. Mournful music rolled wave on wave, seemingly from all sides.

The Grand Army ritual was first read and flowers and a wreath laid on the tomb, while all in and around the tomb removed their hats. The bishop's voice could be heard by all in the crowd around the coffin, but by no others. At the conclusion a bugler blew the familiar call, "Lights out," or taps, as it is called in the army. The effect was impressive. Tears streamed from Dr. Douglas' eyes as the Methodist church services proceeded.

The little Grant girls, grandchildren of the General, laid flowers upon the coffin, and again the bugler blew the call, "Lights out."

At the close of the burial services the undertakers lifted the very double casket, and it was slowly shoved into the vault-like steel receptacle that is to hold it. When this was done Colonel Grant and wife led the family procession down into the vault, where they remained for several moments alone. When they emerged the iron gates were closed and locked by one of the undertaker's assistants, who delivered the key over to General Hancock. Turning to Mayor Grace, General Hancock formally tendered it to him, who in turn handed it to Commissioner Crimmins. From this time forth until the remains are removed for final burial the key will remain in Commissioner Crimmins' custody.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre country, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885,

at 1½ o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones on line of land of Joseph Tressler, thence by lands of same and John Levering north sixty-two degrees east one hundred and eleven perches to stones, thence by land of John Levering south twenty-nine and three-fourth degrees east thirty and four-tenth perches to stones, thence by same and land late of Henry Eckroth, deceased, north sixty-one degrees east eighty-nine and seven-tenth perches to stones at the Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike, thence by said turnpike south seventy and three-quarter degrees east twenty-seven and three-tenth perches to stones, thence north twenty-one degrees east twelve and eight-tenth perches, thence north seventy and three-fourth degrees west twenty-nine and eight-tenth perches to stones on line of land of J. B. Miller, thence by land of same north twenty degrees east thirty-nine and three-tenth perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Camp north sixty-one degrees, east twenty-nine perches to pine, thence by land of Thomas Jacobs, et. al., south sixteen and one-half degrees east seventy-one perches to stones, thence south sixty-one degrees west nine and six-tenth perches to stones, thence north sixteen and one-half degrees west four perches to stones, thence sixty-one degrees west one hundred and thirty-seven and nine-tenth perches along land of Matthew Riddle to stones, thence along same north twenty-nine and three-fourth degrees west forty-four perches to stones, thence by the same south sixty degrees east one hundred and six and four-tenth perches to stones on line of land of Joseph Tressler, thence along said land north twenty-six degrees west nineteen and two-tenth perches to stones, the place of beginning, containing fifty acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches, it being the same tract of land by which Mary Ann Zettle, by her deed dated the 25d day of May, A. D., 1883, granted and conveyed unto the said Luther D. Schreckengast. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, and a good orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Luther D. Schreckengast.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Aug. 6.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fiera Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885,

at 1½ o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit:

No. 1.—All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by turnpike, on the east by Sarah E. Etlinger, on the south by John C. Motz on the west by heirs of Thos. Hosterman, containing ½ an acre. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Etlinger.

No. 2.—Another tract of ground situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by turnpike, on the east by school house lot, on the south by John C. Motz and on the west by lands of Sarah E. Etlinger. Thereon erected a wagon shed, the only building.

No. 3.—Another tract in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Henry Vonada, on the east by George Vonada and Henry Vonada, on the south by lands of Daniel Vonada, and on the west by Daniel Vonada, containing 13 acres, more or less. No buildings.

No. 4.—A tract of timberland in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., in warranter name of Lewis Dorman, situate in Panther hollow, adjoining lands of Thomas Hosterman, C. W. Hosterman and others, containing 300 acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Etlinger.

No. 5. All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in the twp. of Boggs, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post thence north 60° east 75 perches along land late of Robert Lipton to post, thence north 39° west 20 perches to post, south 60° west 8 perches to post, thence north 39° west 87 perches to post by white oak, thence south 52° west 67 perches to white oak, thence 39° east along land of Sommerville Downing & Co., 98 perches to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres and 13 perches and allowonce be the same more or less, and being the same premises which E C Humes and Adam Hoy, administrators of James T Hale, dec'd, by their deed dated the 6 day of June, A. D. 1866, and recorded in Centre county, in deed book "H2" page 37 etc., granted and conveyed to the said Roland B Kinnie. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Roland B Kinnie.

No. 6. All the right, title and interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in Milesburg borough, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by Pike st., on the north by an alley, on thesouth by Dr. W C Grove, and on the west by an all ey, containing about ¾ an acre. Thereon erected a 2-story brick dwelling house, store room, barn and other outbuildings.

No. 7. All the right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Snow Shoe twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the south by John Hoy, on the north by Dr. M Stewart, on the east by David Askey, and on the west by Murphy. Thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, containing about 41 acres. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James F Weaver, ex'r of T M Hall, deceased.

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Huston twp., Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the west by public road, on the north-east and south by Haye Har rock, containing two acres, more or less. Thereon erected a 2-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob and George Eckley.

No. 9. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Benner twp., bounded on the south by public road leading from Bellefonte to Stormstown on the north and west by lands of Wm. Whitmer and Thomas Remy, and on the east by public road, containing one acre more or less. Thereon erected a 1½ story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Powers.

No. 10. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded on the west by McCool and Harter, on the north by lands of Geo. Breon, on the south by McKein heirs, and on the west by public road, containing two acres, more or less. Thereon erected a log frame dwelling house, two stories high, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Kennelly.

No. 11. All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in Half Moon twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at stones by a black oak, a common corner of lands of Geo. S Gray, the Wm. Lamborn survey, and of the heirs of A M Elder, dec'd, thence south 52¾° west 114 perches to a pine, thece north 37½° west 165 and eight-tenth perches to a post and stones, thence by lands of McDewitt's heirs north 56¾° east 72 4-10 perches to a post, thence south 29¾° east 226 4-10 perches to a post, thence south 37½° east 99 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 52¾° east 54½° east 37½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 127 acres and 7 perches. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H G Elder.

No. 12. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the south by public road, on the west by Clara K Smith, on the north by James Mitchell, on the east by Julia Musser, containing 1¾ acres, more or less. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J R Smith, Jr.

No. 13. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the south by Josiah Neff's heirs, on the east by turn pike, on the north by public road, and on the west by the Presbyterian cemetery, containing one acre and 64 perches. Thereon erected a 2½ story dwelling house, lime kiln, stone quarry, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J Scarfiss.

No. 14. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Howard twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by Philip Barnhart, on the east by Keifer Leathers and Jacob R Leathers, on the south by the Bald Eagle creek and on the west by Samuel Leathers, containing 106 acres more or less. Thereon erected a hay shed. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph L Neff.

No. 15. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Haines twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by turnpike, on the south by John C Motz, on the east by Lydia Vonada, on the west by an alley and Benjamin Orndorf, being 60 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, and containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two story plank dwelling house, carpentershop, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. R Etlinger.

No. 17. All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground part of a large tract of land situate in Harris twp., Centre county, Pa., and known as the Brisbin farm. It is a two-story plank frame dwelling house, being 18 feet in width by 28 feet in length or depth. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Osman.

No. 18. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Curtin & Co., and on the east by a public road, on the south by lands of Curtin & Co., and on the west by Daniel O'Neal, containing 105 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Harrison Long.

No. 19. All the right, title and interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in Huston twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by James Dillen, on the west by Hayes Dillen and George Gates, on the south by other lands of D. G. Bush, and on the east by Straw and Bush, containing 100 acres, more or less. Thereon erected two log dwelling houses. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph W. Myers.

No. 20. All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Potter twp., Centre county, Pa., about ¼ mile from the town of Centre Hall, in Penn's Valley, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone at the proprietor's manor, thence north 34¾°, west 208 7-10 perches to a stone, thence south 56¼° west 11 perches to a stone, thence north 43° west 67 4-10 perches to stones, thence 54¼° west 82 1-10 perches to stone, thence 34¾° east 55 8-10 to stones, thence south 56¼° west 11 perches to stone, thence south 34¾° east 209 6-10 perches to stone in manor line, thence along said manor line north 55½° east 115½ perches, to the place of beginning, containing 150 acres and 9 perches, strict measure. That of this land, about 105 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the residue of about 20 acres are well timbered with white oak, hickory and other valuable wood: that upon said farm is a large two-story frame dwelling house, and also a two-story frame tenant house 20x16 feet, with one-story kitchen attached, a large bank barn about 100x60 feet in size, a carriage house, wagon and tool house, hog pen, corn crib, chicken house, a spring and milk house, blacksmith shop, smoke hound, wash house, summer kitchen, stable and hog pen, for the use of the tenant there are also on the farm an apple orchard with over 100 trees, a peach and cherry orchard, with other fruit. There is perpetual running spring water at the house, spring house and barn. The said farm is located within about 1 mile from the Centre Hall depot, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Keller.

No. 21. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Worth township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described, as follows, to wit: On the east by lands of John Woodring, on the north by lands of Joseph Thompson, on the west by lands of John I. Thompson, and on the south by lands of Griffin Weston, containing 24 acres. Thereon erected a log house, stable, a good orchard, etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. S. Cowher.

No. 22. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Spanish oak, thence along land of the third tract and land of John Hoy, south 2° east 55 perches to stones, thence along lands of John Hoy south 6° west 12.7 perches to white oak, thence along lands of John Raney north 2° west 47 perches to stones, thence along the same south 60° west 24.5 perches to stones, thence west 13½ west 105 perches to young chestnut and stones, thence along second tract north 61° east 90 perches to a hickory tree, thence along lands of John Shaffer south 3½° east 42 perches to stones, thence south 54° east 65.4 perches to a corner, thence south 62° west 76.3 perches to the place of beginning, containing 35 acres and 85 perches, more or less. Being part of 96 acres and 65 perches and allowance which George Spade, by indenture, dated May 15, 1856, did grant and confirm unto Michael Hazel, to his heirs and assigns forever. No buildings.

No. 23. Another tract of land, also situate in Gregg twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hickory tree, thence along first thence along first tract south 61° west 99 1-5 perch to stones, thence along land of John Hoy and John Hoover north 39½° west 93.5 perches to stones, thence along land of H. Haines' estate north 72½° 36.5 perches to pitch pine, thence north 62½° east 5 perches to stones, thence along land of Michael Hazelsouth 29° east 58.2 peaches to stones, thence along the same south 62¾° east 55 perches to stones, thence along lands of W. Shaffer and D. Grimm south 29° east 49 perches to the place of beginning, containing 38 acres and 63 perches, more or less, being part of 58 acres and 64 perches, which the said George Spade, by indenture, dated May 15, 1856, as aforesaid, did grant and confirm unto Michael Hazel, to his heirs and assigns forever. Thereon erected a log house, bank barn and other outbuildings, and a good orchard.

No. 24. Also, another tract of land situate in Gregg twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence along the first tract south 29 degrees east 19 perches to stones on public road, thence along the same and lands of John Hoy north 22 degrees east 28.9 perches to stones, thence along the first tract south 62 degrees west 23 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre and 49 perches, neat measure, Being the same lot of ground which John Hoy, by his indenture, dated May 12, 1856, did grant unto George Spade, to his heirs and assigns, and the said George Spade, by his indenture, dated May 15, 1856, did grant and confirm unto Michael Hazel, to his heirs and assigns forever; and the said Michael Hazel, by his indenture, dated May 3, 1876, did grant and confirm the said three described tracts unto Chas. Gobble, party hereto, his heirs and assigns. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isway Heckman.

No. 25. All that messuage, tenement and tract of land in Marion twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by P W McDowell, on the east by McHenry's heirs, on the south by John Bradley, and on the west by McHenry's heirs, containing 9 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julia DeLaney.

No. 26. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate at the corner of Olive and Fourth streets, containing in front or breadth on Olive street 60 feet, and in depth along Fourth street 200 feet to a 20-feet wide alley. It being town lot No. 36 in the town plot of Snow Shoe. It being the same lot No. 36 which was deeded to George DeGarmo by John G. Uzzle and wife, by indenture dated the 9th day of January, 1883, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in Centre county, in deed book volume Q 2, page 112, and which said George DeGarmo and wife by deed, dated April 1, 1884, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Centre county, in deed book Y 2, page 87, and granted and conveyed to Henry J. Walker. Thereon erected a two-story frame hotel building, a large stable and other outbuildings.

No. 27. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Snow Shoe, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the northeast side of Olive street, and known and designated in the general plan or plot of said town as lot No. 371, being bounded on the northwest by lot No. 36, on the northeast by a 20-feet wide alley, on the southeast by lot No. 38, and on the southwest by Olive street, containing in front or breadth on Olive street 60 feet, and in length or depth 200 feet, to said 20-feet wide alley. No buildings.

No. 28. Also, all that certain tract of land in Boggs twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Andrew Fetzer, on the east by lands of William Butler and others, on the south by lands of Elizabeth Fetzer, and on the west by lands of James Craft, containing 105 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, spring house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry J. Walker.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, July 29. jul29t

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Senator Plumb called upon the President on the 24th and presented a protest from Governor Martin, of Kansas, against the immediate withdrawal of troops from the Kansas border. Governor Martin asks that troops be allowed to remain at three different stations on the border until winter. "Unless this is done," he says, "15,000 people will continue in fear of the Cheyennes, who are allowed to retain their arms."

—The President on the 25th nominated Daniel J. Moore to be Assistant Appraiser at New York; Truman H. Allan, Pension Agent at San Fracisco, in place of Henry Cox, suspended: and the following to be Customs Collectors: Peter F. Coghill, for Petersburg, Virginia; Benjamin R. Tate, for New London; Bradley B. Smalley, for Vermont; Oliver Kelley, for Perth Amboy, New Jersey; and Theadore D. Jervy, for Charleston, South Carolina.

—General Miles left Camp Supply, Indian Territory, on the 26th for Fort Leavenworth. Eight troops of cavalry will be stationed along the Kansas border for some time to come to give confidence to the settlers. Four troops of cavalry and three of infantry will remain at Camp Supply. The garrisons of Forts Reno and Elliott will be reinforced.

—A telegram from Chicago reports that William Starr, treasurer of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union is missing and $5000 short in his accounts. He was re-elected two weeks ago.

—John Fangman, his wife and three-year-old son have died of trichinosis in Baltimore. A daughter is in a dangerous condition from the same disease. The infected pork was eaten on the 10th of May. A five-year-old daughter of Dr. Z. K. Wiley, of Baltimore, died on the 25th from the effects of morphine, put up by a drug clerk in a mistake for quinine.

—The charges made against Post master Jones, of Indianapolis, have been referred by the President to the Civi Service Commission, and Commissioner Thorman and Chief Examiner Lyman have gone to Indianapolis to investigate the matter. Jones was appointed at the instance of Vice President Hendricks.

—Sunday night's storm, the 26th, was very severe in Lancaster county, Pa. Corn and tobacco fields were badly washed. A culvert on the Quarryville Railroad was washed out, the evening train from Reading making a narrow escape from destruction. The barn of Elias Wissler, in Drumore township, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with all the season's crops. Loss, $7000; no insurance. Baldwin's Station building, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Baltimore, was destroyed by lightning on Sunday. Part of the building was occupied as a store.

—The site for the burial place of General Grant has not yet been selected. Colonel Fred Grant went to New York on the 27th from Mt. McGregor, and, accompanied by Mayor Grace and President Sanger, of the Board of Aldermen, he visited Central and Riverside Parks, and examined the sites offered. He returned to Mt. McGregor in the evening, saying that the matter must be referred to his mother for decision.

—The management of the New Orleans Exhibition on the 27th decided to allow cities of the United States to make collective exhibits of their manufacturing industries at the American Exposition.

—It is reported in Washington that General Finley, lately Adjutant General of Ohio, will succeed Mr. Harrison as Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

—Admiral Jouett arrived in Washington, on the 27th. He reports everything quiet on the Isthmus.

—A revolutionary disturbance is reported at Tuxpan, Mexico. It is believed in Government circles that "the only object of the outbreak is to plunder the custom house of a few thousand dollars."

—General Hazen, the Chief Signal Office, will sail from New York on the 29th, for Europe, to be absent until October. During his absence Captain B. F. Jones will be acting Chief Signal Officer.

—The President has refused to modify his proclamation requiring cattlemen to remove from the Indian Territory within forty days.

—General Sheridan is expected in Washington in a few days to report verbally to the President the state of affairs at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.

—Colonel William E. Barrows, of Connecticut, and Dr. Langdon C. Duncan, of Washington, have been appointed special Commissioners to visit the countries of South America, to secure governmental exhibits for the North, Central and South American Expositions, to be opened at New Orleans next November. Col. Barrows will visit the Republics of the west coast. They will sail from New York on August 1st.

—Riverside Park, New York, has been selected as the place for the interment of General Grant. The New York Board of Aldermen on the 29th passed resolutions giving to General Grant and to his widow, upon her death the right of sepulture in Riverside Park, and directing the corporation counsel to prepare a proper deed of cession. Messrs. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Morrison, of Illinois; Tucker, of Virginia; Singleton, of Mississippi; Hiscock of New York; Reed, of Maine; Brown, of Indiana, and Butterworth of Ohio, have been chosen as the committee of the U. S. House of Representatives to attend the funeral.

—The president on the 28th appointed Anthony Eickhoff, of New York, to be Fifth auditor of the treasury; Conrad Krez, Collector of Customs at Milwaukee; Samuel Flower, Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans; Truman H. Allen, Pension agent at San Francisco and Henry E. Slaymaker, Postmaster at Lancaster, Penna., in place of James N. Marshall, suspended.

—Severe thunder storms on the 28th, passed over portions of the Northwest. At Minneapolis and in the surrounding country considerable damage was done by wind and lightning. A team of horses was killed by lightning, and three men were injured by the blowing down of a platform. At Cumming, Dakota, several buildings were blown down.

—The trial of Louis Reil, for high treason, was resumed on the 28th at Regina in the Northwest Territory.

—The Democratic State Convention of Virginia met on the 29th in Richmond, H. R. Pollard was chosen permanent Chairman. General Fitzbugh Lee was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, a motion to make the nomination unanimous, after it was found that he had received more than enough ballots to nominate him, being carried "amidst the wildest enthusiasm."

—The Board appointed to examine applicants for foremanships at the Mare Island Navy Yard has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy. There were about one hundred applicants and twelve vacancies. Only those recommended by the Board of Examiners will be appointed.

—C. B. Stewart, one of the two surviving signers of the declarations of Texas independence, died in Montgomery, Texas, on the 29th, aged 81 years. He held many important positions under the republic of Texas.

—A fire in Montreal on the 29th destroyed the Royal Electric Light Company's factory, Metter's paper box factory and four dwellings. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

—A terrific thunder storm passed over St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th. Trees were struck by lightning and shattered in various parts of the city. Three houses were also badly damaged, and a man was killed.

—The superb casket made to receive the body of General Grant arrived at Mount McGregor on the 29th, and the body was placed in it. A guard of honor keeps watch around the illustrious dead. The Governor of New York has issued a proclamation declaring August 8th, the day of the funeral, a legal holiday. The Grant Monument Fund Committee in New York organized by the election of ex-President Arthur as Chairman, and Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Treasurers. The amount already subscribed was announced to be $7667.

—The President on the 30th ult. appointed John Cadwalader to be collector of Customs for Philadelphia, and P. Lenore Bonny to be Appraiser at New Orleans.

—It is rumored in Washington that Mr. Titcomb, Assistant Register of the Treasury, has been requested to resign. Register Rosecrans says the report is not true, but that a reorganization of the Bureau is contemplated.

—A violent storm passed in the vicinity of Tolford, Montgomery county, Penna., on the 29th ult. In a track twenty feet wide and about a mile in length stacks were blown down, trees uprooted, barns unroofed and wagon houses demolished, The tornado was accompanied by rain, hail and lightning.

—The President at the request of Mrs. Grant has designated the pallbearers for General Grant's funeral. They are as follows; General Sherman, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Admiral Porter, Vice Admiral Rowan, General Joseph E. Johnston, General Simon B. Buckner; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan of Illinois; George Jones, of New York, and Oliver Hoyt of New York.

—The Cabinet meetings will hereafter be held at 11 o'clock in the morning, instead of noon as heretofore. The object is to save time.

—The Democratic State Convention of Virginia completed its ticket on the 30th ult., by nominating John E. Massey for Lieutenant Governor and Rufus A. Ayers for Attorney General.

—On the 30th it was decided that the President and all the Cabinet officers should attend the funeral of General Grant in New York, on the 8th proximo. The party will leave Washington in a special car on the 7th. The President will probably not return to Washington immediately after the funeral, as he is anxious to get a few weeks' rest and recreation in the Adirondacks.

—Maud S., the "Queen of the Turf," on the 30th ult., trotted a mile on the Glenville track, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 2.08¼. "This beats her previous record by half a second, and is one second and a half faster than the best mile ever trotted by any other horse." The trial was for a cup and the time goes on record. The race was witnessed by 10,000 people.

Some Fallacies Corrected.

These freezings of the nose and cheeks are very common affairs, occuring over a dozen times a day in very low temperatures, and especially if there be any wind blowing in the face. The Esquimaux cure these slight frost bites by applying the hand, warm from the reindeer mitten, directly to the spot. They know nothing of rubbing frost bites with snow, so extolled in our own climates, and I doubt its efficacy myself in those extremely low Arctic temperatures, when the snow is like sand if loose, and like granite rock if in mass. Another fallacious idea exploded by my Esquimaux, at least to a great extent, was the use of snow to quench thirst, which every Arctic writer has been so unanimous in condemning as hurtful. My Esquimaux used it at all temperatures to alleviated their thirst, first breathing on the piece of snow a few times before putting it in the mouth. I have often seen Esquimau boys place a steel knife to there tongue and let it freeze fast, and then swing it backward and forward until it fell, and try and make it stick upright in the snow.

THROUGH THE TEMPEST.

Never a light o'er her pathway shone,
Never a joy her life had known;
Only the storm and the dreary night,
Only the gloom of despair for a light.

Such was the beacon that round her streamed
Where the glare of the tempest gleamed,
Silent, and sad she passed on her way,
Unheeding the night, or the breaking day.

Her eyes to the distant goal still turned,
While the stormy rage she calmly spurned,
Inspired by a noble purpose, still
Fearless, she passed, with a resolute will.

On, on, while the waves round her sweep,
And her heart in the dregs of anguish steeped
'Til its palsying pulses scarcely beat,
Still true to its higher aim shall keep.

On, till the angel of death shall come
To lead her up to a higher home,
Her sad life's work so wearily done,
She whispers: "To Thee, Oh Father, I come."

MOLLIE'S COOKING-MATCH.

And this is how it happened. You see, we girls were to meet once a week at Mrs. Jay's to make baby dresses for one of the children's homes in the city. There is a sort of maternity in every girl which makes her like to fuss at such wee garments.

There were five of us in the class, six, counting myself—Jenny Bangs, Lucy Jeanness, Mollie Brown, Elsie Hill, Fannie Jones and myself, plain little Emily Wheelock; and not one of us was under eighteen. We had gay times of it, I assure you. How well do I remember when Jennie Bangs wanted all the little baby dresses tucked, ruffled and embroidered! So like the unpractical Miss Bangs.

But this is not my story. One afternoon I came in late and heard the girls discussing something exciting. I could tell by their voices how exciting it was. I walked into the room just in time to hear:

"Well, girls!"

"Well, Mollie!"

"You know what I mean; I think you might do something to help that poor old man. I know you could if you wanted to;" and shy Mollie Brown rocked nervously to and fro, while she waited for an answer to her earnest plea.

Here I had a chance to edge in a word.— "What poor old man?" I asked.

"Why, every Saturday when I go to market, I meet there a poor old Irishman—"

"Who always says: "The top o' the mornin' to yez, Miss Mollie," interrupted Jennie Bangs, who, although she had arrived at the dignified age of one-and-twenty, never could keep still for five consecutive minutes.

"No, he don't say any such thing," said Mollie, a little indignant at having her story turned into ridicule; "but he always seems glad to see me because I generally buy my vegetables of him. Last Saturday I missed him from his long accustomed place.'''

"Here! Here! She's quoting poetry," broke from the irrepressible Miss Bangs.

"I missed him," continued Mollie, never heeding her interruption, "and I went to see him and found,—"

"I came, I saw, I found," said teasing Jennie.

"Are you telling the story or am I?" demanded the long-suffering Mollie.

"Oh you," said Jennie, quickly, busily sewing the sleeve of a baby's nightgown in hind side before.

"Well, as I was saying, I found him in great distress, both of body and mind. It seems that he owes six months' rent for the old hovel he lives in; and his landlord is going to turn him out, because he says he can't wait any longer; he's waited too long already. This poor old Irishman has the rheumatism dreadfully and no wonder, living in such a place. Why, girls, it's nothing but an old street-car which he fixed up to live in, and because the lot is valuable the landlord charges him five dollars a month which I consider to be exorbitant. It could be made comfortable, I fancy. So as soon as I heard the poor soul's troubles, I thought of you girls, because I know you could do something for him if you only would."

"If we only would!" exclaimed Fannie; "but Mollie, do you know that Christmas is coming just as fast as it can, and this bank is dead broke buying Christmas presents?"

"Well, my dear, you needn't use slang over it, if it is," said Mrs Jay, to whom slang was a pet aversion.

Silence fell upon "you girls" for a time, and then the conversation turned to other subjects.

"I must go," said Mollie, neatly folding her work as the silvery chimes on the mantel struck five. "I promised the boys that I'd make them some apple-fritters for supper, and its time I was starting."

"Oh, do tell us how," said pretty spoiled Elsie Hill. "Pa says the apple-fritters he gets now-a-days are not like the ones he used to eat when he was a boy."

"Oh, I can't tell you how now; some other time will do as well. I made some the other day, and they were so good that the boys said they didn't believe there was another girl in the class who could cook as well as I do," and Miss Mollie drew herself up with pardonable pride.

"Oh, can't they?" asked Jennie Bangs. "I can cook as good as you can any day.—Mamma's got a receipt-book, and I'll just take it into the kitchen and cook."

"Oh, will you you?" said Mollie sarcastically, for she had been through it, and knew all about it.

The discussion waxed high, and would not have ended so amicably had not Mollie suddenly broken it off exclaining: "Say girls I have an idea!"

"An idea? Do let's hear it! Ideas are scarce in this quarter," observed Fannie, sarcastically.

"Let's have a cooking-match!" burst from eager Mollie, unable longer to keep it in.

"A what?" exclaimed the girls in chorus.

"A cooking-match. Then Jennie and I could display our cooking, and the same time make something for poor old Andy."

"What are we coming to?" said Elsie. "We have swimming-matches, wrestling-matches, base-ball matches, cricket-matches, spelling-matches, walking-matches, singing-matches and and now it only remained for Miss Brown to discover the cooking-matches."

"I rather like the idea myself," said Mrs. Jay, "if it can be carried out."

"We'll carry it out, never fear," said Lucy enthusiastically; "that is if the girls all agree."

The girls without a murmur.—"Novelty is so delightful," as Fannie observed.

"Proceed with your play; we listen with attention," said Jennie, upsetting the chair in her efforts to be dramatical; and so shy little Mollie found herself all of a sudden chief talker in all that group of excited girls, a thing which had never happened before.

"You see, girls," said she, "Jennie and I will be chief cooks, and the rest of you can be divided equally on each side. We'll both cook the same dishes, appoint three judges, and give a sort of party, making people pay for their admission and supper. We might get Mrs. Jay to sing for us," and Mollie glanced nervously at her teacher, who answered the appeal by saying—

"Yes, indeed, girls! You may count on me. I'll do anything I can to help you, and I think we might make a real pleasant evening for those who come, besides getting lots of fun out of it ourselves. But the victor on these occasions generally has a prize. What shall we give to our winning cook?"

"I've thought of that," said Jennie solemnly, "and as I desire that the affair shall be truly feminine, suppose we decorate our winning cook (who is going to be myself.) with a handsome new bonnet?"

The idea pleased the girls immensely. They one and all promised to do something towards the bonnet, and Mollie was to make it, because she seemed to be born a milliner.

The next thing to settle was the dishes they were to have. Mollie and Jennie were to choose alternately until they had six dishes Mollie had hers all ready. "Bread, omelette and oyster stew;" but Jennie, who knew nothing about cookery, did not know what to take until Mrs. Jay came to the rescue with "cookies, fried oysters and coffee."

"There," said she, "you young cooks can exercise on those six dishes, and if properly cooked, they will form the nucleus of a nice supper."

"Why, yes," said Mollie, with a pleased look; "it will make a delicious supper, only it will need some other things to go with it."

"The girls and I will supply whatever else is needed," said Mrs. Jay, "and we'll have it at my house, and charge ten cents for admission, and fifty cents for the supper; that's the regulation price, I believe."

"Who'll we have for judges?" asked Fanny Jones.

"We'll ask Messrs. Benott, Everett, and Hill to honor us by being judges," said Mrs. Jay, with whom these young gentlemen were especial favorites, "and as they are not acquainted with the contestants, it will be all the fairer."

Then the girls separated, Mollie and Jennie to go home and practice cookery with a zeal which made their respective mothers long for a continuance of the race, whilst the rest of the girls hunted for the materials wherewith to adorn the bonnet. Very dark blue was the color chosen, and that was becoming to both Jennie and Mollie.

At last the eventful evening arrived, and the two girls met in Mrs. Jay's kitchen to finish their cooking.

Promptly at eight the guests began to arrive. The judges were there to a man, each in faultless attire. For a badge, each wore attached to his button-hole, by a blue ribbon, a tiny turnip and carrot.

The class was resplendent in white aprons and mob caps, adorned by much blue ribbon. The girls had everything with which to entertain their guests. Had it not been for the supper, it would have been called a parlor concert.

At last the supper-bell rang, and the guests filed in to their places. The poor judges were somewhat in the position of the kings of France who were compelled to take to their meals in public. Two dishes of each of the six dishes were placed before them, and they were required to taste of both. They had rather a poor meal to what the rest did, but still they managed to get through with a great assumption of dignity.

When they had finished they departed upstairs to Mr. Jay's study, where they were to decide on the merits of dishes number one and dishes two, while the rest of the company sat down to a bountiful supper.

The table was beautifully dressed with flowers and greens, and the menus were gaily decorated with blue ribbon. In the centre of the table, reposing on a cushion of white rosebuds, lay the bonnet. All the ladies immediately declared it to be a "love of a bonnet;" and it was pretty, with its shirrs and puffs of rich velvet, its dainty ostrich plume, and its handsome bird of paradise. Yes, it was a "love of a bonnet."

After supper the guests went back to the parlor and amused themselves, or were amused by their young hostesses, which is the more proper term.

Meanwhile the reverend (?) judges upstairs were deliberating in somewhat the following manner:

"Wonder who that shy, pretty little girl they call Mollie is. She must know I like fried oysters, the way she kept filling my plate. If I knew which was her work, I'd vote for it in a minute," says Mr. Hill.

"Oh, but that would not be fair to the other one," says Mr. Benott

"Dreadfully mean of them not to introduce us until we've decided. A regular girl's trick to ask us to be judges, when we don't know any more about bread than we do about flying. Don't they make it of yeast and salt? I'm often enough sent for the former," said Mr. Everett, yawning.

"That will do for you, Everett, says Mr. Benott, in great amusement.

"Oh, I suppose they add flour," answers Mr. Everett; "but come Benott, pass around the hat; I'm in a hurry to get down stairs."

So they cast their votes and went downstairs to announce that number two, who was Mollie, had won the match. Mollie flushed with pleasure, and Jennie wasn't much disappointed. Her failures in the kitchen had long ago taught her that it took more than a receipt-book to make a cook.

The three young gentlemen were then introduced to both young ladies, after which, Mr. Benott, as "presiding judge," with a neat and witty speech, presented the bonnet to Mollie, at the end of which it was proposed that she should try it on.

Mollie gracefully complied, and looked so bewitching in it, that Jennie, under pretext of fixing her strings, whispered in her ear—

"She tied her bonnet under her chin,
And in its silken messes
She tied a young man's heart within."

The next morning when the girls came to count up their gains, they found that they had the desired six month's rent, and five dollars besides; which latter they decided should go for such repairs about poor Andy's house, as couldn't be done in any other way. They visited him in a body and told him of his fortune.

"May the howly Vargin and all the Saints bless yez," said he to them in his quaint Irish brogue, when he could speak, for joy kept him silent for a time.

The girls next went to work to fix up the old car. They had panes of glass put in, in place of the broken ones. They tacked cotton-batting all around the doors and windows so that no bleak wind could find its way in, and they made the dantiest white muslin curtains for those same windows.

Elsie Hill hunted out an old carpet which was being moth-eaten in the garret, and we girls ripped out the good breaths and cut and fitted them to his floor, turning up the edges all around, that there might be no draft. Mollie helped him clean up his one little room, and also gave him some hardy geraniums for his windows, with which he was much pleased.

Jennie Bangs sent him a ton of coal, and I a load of wood. Lucy Jeanness sent him a barrel of flour, and Mrs. Jay a couple of hams; but the best of all for him, there came a pension from England; Andy had fought many a battle for the honor and glory of the "ould country."

So that altogether, Andy spent a real thankful winter, though he always insisted that the "young ladies, may the Saints bless 'em, did it."

Removal of Indian Tribes.

It is hoped that within a year negotitions will be completed which will result in the gift to each head of an Indian family of 160 acres of good land—the title to be inalienable for twenty-five years—and of half as much to each other male Indian, the surplus of more than 100,000,000 acres of reservation land to be sold for the benefit of the tribes in the maintenance of schools and the provision of a reward of stock, seeds and tools for each Indian who qualifies himself for the management of a farm. Our Indian population is increasing and it is folly to attempt to shut the savages up in the Indian Territory. Gen. Crook and others who know the Indians thoroughly say they can be civilized and made self-supporting within a very few years.

A friend is worth all hazards we can run.

Learning makes young men temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth with poverty, and serving as an ornament to riches.

Walking on the Water.

For a week or ten days two athletic oarsman have been astonishing the famous Canadian rowers with feats of various kinds. A few days ago they met one of the fastest of river steamers that plies between Clayton and the bay, and not withstanding the fact that she was going under a full head of steam, they easily left her in the distance, Every afternoon a spin is taken on the river by the two, who are no less than Hanlan and Lee, the famous oarsmen, and large crowds sit on the bank or piers and watch and time the performances. The oarsmen are said to be practicing for matches in which they are to pull in August, but in the meantime they are evidently getting considerable sport out of the natives of Alexandria Bay and at their expense. For several days after their arrival the inhabitants and idlers of the little town were somewhat exercised at two curious objects that were packed in the room under the Thousand Islands House in which the racing shells were kept. These objects looked very much like models of dismantled hulks of an obsolete pattern, made of tin, and perhaps resembling a pair of clumsy shoes. Some expressed the opinion that they were torpedoes, and, to say the least, they look suspicious.

All doubt as to their use was cleared a few days later by the pasting of bills about the town announcing the fact that Mr. Hanlan would appear upon the river in his recently invented tin shoas, and weather permitting, would walk upon the water. Furthermore, the walker offered a reward or prize of $50 to any native on the bay who would walk a certain number of yards in the tin shoes. This was sufficient to collect a large crowd just before sundown, and roon the rowers appeared, carrying the the curious objects. They put them in a boat and were soon in the middle of the river. The shoes were then put overboard and held by the other occupant of the boat, while Hanlan carefully put a foot in each one, and shoved off, holding an oar after the fashion of a balancing pole. By the greatest effort, pushing the feet forward and back, the shoes moved over the water, carrying the wearer. It was evidently a severe test of endurance, yet the rower did walk on the water, or, rather shuffle along. From a distance it did not look so dificult, and when the oarsman returned to his boat there were loud calls for the famous fat boy who holds out here.

The fat boy objected upon the ground that if he got out in the channel some one would take him for an island and perhaps build upon him. A gigantic negro was then supplicated, but could not be tempted. Finally a young man stepped out clad in a gorgeous black and yellow suit of tights and after considerable trouble managed to get his feet in the shoes, and just as he was about to back out the boat shoved off and left him to the mercy of the St. Lawrence and a laughing crowd. The big shoes almost immediately developed characteristics that they had not before shown, and as the victim tried to "skate off" under the instructions from the professional, each foot or shoe started on its own hook, one headlong for Montreal and the other for Clayton. This sort of thing could not last. The wearer amid the yells of the crowd, disappeared beneath the waters of the St. Lawrence. He was picked up. After this Hanlan got into the shoes, and gave another exhibition to show how very simple it was; but he failed to draw another victim. The $50 remains to be won, and the exibitions still go on, and the oarsmen derive daily amusement therefrom.

The shoes are made of tin or zinc, about three feet in length, and eighteen inches high. In the interior are sufficient air chambers to support the weight of a man, and the tops are holes for the feet. The bow or toe is pointed, and the shoes are to all intents and purposes boats. To enable the wearer to get ahead upon the flat keel there are a number of hinged blades that swing flat when the foot is moved forward and remain solid, presenting a broad surface when the foot is pushed back, and by the resistance against these blades or surfaces the wearer moves along.

California Overland Trade.

The East-bound overland freight report for the month of April shows that during that month more than 24,000,000 pounds of goods, fruits, wares and merchandise, were carried across the Continent. Of this, about 16,000,000 pounds went from San Francisco, 6,000,000 pounds from Los Angeles (chiefly oranges) the balance scattering. The central or northern route carried 13,000,000 pounds and the Southern 11,000,000 pounds. Of imports, foreign, carried in transit there, consisted of about 6,000,000 of tea, 5,500,000 pounds of sugar 175,000 pounds of coffee, and about 100,000 pounds of silk, leaving about one-half of the whole to consist of fruit, wool and other products. The exceedingly low prices recently ruling on this coast for refined sugar is the occasion of this large shipment overland for the supply of cities west of the great rivers. The success which has thus far attended the shipment of oranges, lemons and other ripe fruits overland since the reduction of railroad freights, is encouraging to the fruit-growers.

GROWING OLD TOGETHER.

Do you know I am thinking to-morrow
  We shall pass, on our journey through life,
One more of the milestones that bring us
  Still nearer the goal, good wife?
The glad anniversary morning
  Of our wedding-day cometh once more,
And its evening will find us still waiting,
  Who had thought to have gone long before.

We are old, wife, I know by the furrows
  Time has plowed in your brow, once so fair;
I know by the crown of bright silver
  He has left in your once raven hair;
I know by the frost on the flowers
  That brightened our life at its dawn;
I know by the graves in the churchyard,
  Where we counted our dead yestermorn,

Your way has been humble and toil-worn;
  Your guest has been trouble, good wife—
Part sunshine, more trials and sorrows,
  Have made up your record through life.
But may the thought cheer you, my dear one,
  Your patience and sweet clinging love
Have made for me here such a heaven—
  I have asked, "Is there brighter above?"

In life's winter, sweet wife, we are living;
  But its storms all unheeded will fall.
What care we who have love and each other—
  Who have proved each to each all in all?
Hand in hand we await the night coming;
  Giving thanks, down the valley we go;—
For to love and grow old together
  Is the highest bliss mortals can know.

Some children are still left to bless us,
  And lighten our hearts day by day;
In hope is not always fruition—
  We will strive to keep on the right way.
We have sowed and have reaped; but the harvest
  That garners the world we await,
And haply at last we may enter
  Together the beautiful gate.

SUSIE'S DIPLOMACY.

"If I had been born poor, instead of rich, I firmly believe my life would have been much happier," said Richard Maur with a sigh.

Richard was sitting with a friend on a bench overlooking the sea. He would have been a remarkably handsome fellow, were it not for the discontented expression, which always clouded his face.

On the other hand, his companion, Arthur Renmore, was a plain looking man with nothing to redeem his want of comliness but a bright pair of eyes, and a winning smile.

At first sight, women were struck by Richard's appearance; but after a time they gradually began to feel a preference for Arthur, because he talked amusingly, and made himself so agreeable.

To tell the truth, Richard was too proud and reserved—a fault for which his parents had been to blame, for he had been a spoiled child.

"Do you really believe what you say, or do you only make that assertion to startle one?" asked Renmore in answer to his friend's remark.

"I really believe that if I had been born to poverty I should be far happier than I am now," returned Richard, gravely.

"Then I'll show you a way out of your trouble," said Renmore with his cheerful laugh. "Hand over all your wealth to me, retaining only a pound a week for yourself. I fancy I should get on comfortably with the gold you despise, not to speak of being able to marry Susie."

"Your offer to relieve me of my wealth is extremely kind and considerate," said Richard, unable to repress a smile. "I admire the sacrafice you are willing to make for me; but on consideration I find I cannot do without the money. If I had been accustomed to poverty it would have a different matter, but having been reared in luxury, I cannot resign my gold, even if it lead me to destruction. The luxury I have spoken of is necessary to my existence."

"I thought you would draw in your horns, old boy, when I made the proposal. Like most Englishmen, you dearly love to grumble."

"I have something to grumble about, I fancy," said Richard.

"I don't see it; you ought to be the happiest fellow in the three kingdoms."

"Ought I?"

"Decidedly."

"Just let me know why?"

"You wish me to answer you frankly, and won't take offense if I give you my real opinion?"

"Speak on. I promise I won't take offense at anything you say. I should like to see myself as others see me."

"Well, in the first place you are too proud, and think yourself superior to everybody. You fancy yourself ill-treated because the world doesn't value you as you value yourself. To tell the truth, your conceit stands in your way, Richard."

"Conceited and proud!" exclaimed Richard Maur, coloring with anger. "You have utterly misunderstood my character. I am shy and diffident—"

"Shy and diffident!" cried Renmore, interrupting him. "You are nothing of the kind. Your sole reason for remaining silent is that you would rather refrain from making an agreeable remark than be led to deliver a foolish one. Now I rattle away, saying the first thing that comes into my head, and yet I am generally regarded as a very pleasant companion."

"That is what puzzles me," returned Richard. "You say nothing very wise or witty, and yet you always manage to interest everybody."

"Because I try to please others and forget the existence of Arthur Renmore," said his friend. "But, joking apart, old fellow, what is amiss with you this morning?"

Richard sighed more heavily than before, digging holes with his cane in the sand.

While staying at the seaside he had fallen hopelessly in love, but his natural suspicion had prevented him from declaring his attachment.

"Arthur," he said, "how can a wealthy man ever believe in the disinterested attentions of a woman?"

"Oh," said his friend, with a whistle, "sets the wind that way? I had my suspicions, old boy. But you don't mean to say that you entertain such ungenerous ideas? I could not think so badly of Susie."

"Because you know she is only waiting for you to make a home for her. Your case is utterly different. A man without money has the satisfaction of knowing that he is loved for himself alone."

"Bah!" cried his friend contemptuously. "You either do not love the girl or you are a bigger fool than I take you for. Strange how people who have no troubles will go out of the way to make them. Well, I am off to get some luncheon; are you coming?"

No, Richard would stay where he was. He felt rather glad to be let alone with his thoughts.

Young, rich and handsome, he was as utterly miserable as any mortal with such advantages could be. His money seemed to stand between him and happiness, and yet he would not have parted with it for any consideration. He prized it so much that he feared it might have the same value in the eyes of the girl he loved. What if it induced her to give him her hand without her heart.

Edith Palmer was comparatively poor, and he knew she loved pleasure. She had often told him as much, and complained of the dullness of her life. He remembered how her cheeks had flushed and her eyes sparkled with excitement when he had spoken of the gay world of fashion, or deseribed the different places he had seen.

"No, I will not ask her to be my wife," he told himself with intense bitterness. "My money is too great a temptation for any woman to resist. She would accept my offer if she didn't love me, and I should discover it afterward, and be wrethed for life. I will leave S——as soon as possible and try to forget her."

He had risen now and turned his back upon the sea, and some children who were playing on the sand gazed after him in surprise, wondering what made that big man look so cross. He certainly had anything but an agreeable expression on his face as he walked along nibbling the ends of his long moustache.

"Hello, Mr. Maur," said somebody at his elbow, in a clear, young voice.

"Oh, is it you, Jack?" returned Richard. "Where are you off to now?"

Jack was Edith Palmer's brother, and Richard had shown him many kindnesses, completely winning his boyish heart.

"I was looking for you?" said Jack. "Come up to the house and see Joe, will you? Father says he does not like the looks of him. Do come; there is nobody at home; Edith has gone to see Susie Brown."

"All right, I'll come," returned Richard, relieved and yet disappointed that he would not see Jack's sister.

The Palmers lived in a small house near the sea, and Jack dragged Richard into a small back parlor, communicating with the drawing room by folding doors.

"Wait here," he said, "while I go and look for Joe."

And he dashed out of the room in search of his retriever before Richard could utter a word of remonstance.

The young man sat down on one of the shabby chairs and relapsed into thought. The more he saw of the poverty of the Palmers, the stronger grew his conviction that his money must have an influence on Edith.

Presently he began to grow impatient at Jack's prolonged absence, and was about to go in search of him when, to his dismay, some one entered the next room, and the next moment he heard the sound of voices.

"I am so glad I persuaded you to come back with me,"—it was Edith Palmer who spoke—"I should have felt so dull all by myself."

"I am very glad I came," said Susie, for he instantly recognized the voice as belonging to Arthur Renmore's sweetheart. "What on earth is the matter with you, dear? You are not the girl you were."

"There is nothing the matter with me," cried Edith, and to prove it she burst into tears.

"Don't cry," said Susie, wiping away the bright drops with her own little lace handkerchief. "I do believe you have some secret you are keeping from me. Have you seen Mr. Maur lately?" she added, abruptly.

"Do you think I am crying about Mr. Maur?" asked Edith, coloring with anger.

"I don't know, I am sure," returned Susie, "I could cry if I was in your place. The man ought to propose after all the attention he used to pay you.

"Susie!"

"Don't look so cross," cried her friend. "You know it is true. He did take up your time and lead people to believe he was serious. It is shameful of a man to treat a girl as he has treated you. I will say what I think—there! He is a mean thing, and I should like to tell him so to his face."

Now it happened that Miss Susie was sitting opposite a looking glass, and happening to lift her eyes she saw Mr. Richard peering in upon them.

She was a very quick witted young lady, and did not regret at all the allusions she had made to them. As she sat looking into the mirror a plot was being formed in that youthful little head of hers, with its soft golden curls.

Her own engagement was such a happy one, in spite of its length, for she had been engaged eight years, and had to wait two more before Arthur would be in a position to marry, that she longed for her friend to experience the same happiness.

Perhaps a few judicious words might bring the laggard in love to the point. She hoped so, for he had certainly looked very affectionately at the back of her friend's head.

She felt strongly inclined to indulge in a fit of laughter, but she resisted the impulse, feeling that it would spoil all. She resolutely averted her eyes from Richard's reflection, after satisfying herself that he was waiting eagerly to hear what else they had to say, and said in a preternaturally solemn voice:

"Edith, I do believe you love the man."

The words almost caused Richard to betray himself. He trembled like a leaf, for on Edith's next words depended the joy or misery of a life time.

There was a deep silence for a few minutes and then Susie lifted her friend's head and looked at her tear-stained face, which was suffused with blushes.

"It is but too true," said Edith. "I do love him. "You have discovered my secret and I know that you will not betray it. I would die with shame if he knew I had given my love unasked."

"But, Edith, he loves you," said Susie, coloring at her friend's words, for she could see the delight in Richard's eyes as he listened to Edith's avowal.

"He loves me!" cried Edith, almost contemptuously. "Why, Susie, he might marry anybody with his wealth and position".

"Bother his wealth!" cried Susie. "You don't love him for his wealth?"

"Heaven knows I don't!" said Edith. "If he were to loose all his money it would make no difference to me."

"My darling!"

And Richard pushed open the folding doors and caught Edith in his arms while Susie discreetly retired to the next room and took up a book, leaving the ardent lover to make his own excuse for playing eavesdropper.

"Oh, Mr. Maur," cried Jack, dashing into the room. "Why, where is he, Susie? I left him here just now."

"He is engaged," said Susie, demurely. "Why, what's the matter Jack?"

The boy walked over to the window and stood with his hands in his pocket, whistling; but there was a sufpicious moisture in his bright eyes, and Susie anxiously repeated the question.

"Father has had Joe shot," he said. "He was sullen and fidgety; but I know Mr. Maur would have put him right if he had seen him. Poor old Joe!"

"Don't grieve, Jack," said Susie, putting her hand on his arm. "You've lost your dog, but you've found a brother-in-law."

"What!" cried Jack, "is it true? Where are they? Let me go to them."

And he dashed unceremoniously into the next room, his loss forgotten for the moment in his delight at the unexpected news.

Susie smiled and sighed as she followed him into the presence of the happy lovers.

But her own happiness was not so far off as she thought, for, Arthur coming into an unexpected legacy, insisted that it should be a double wedding, and in this he was aided and abetted by Edith and Richard.

"To think that all my happiness is owing to those folding doors," said Richard to his friend.

"And Susie's diplomacy," muttered Arthur.

"What?" asked Richard inquiringly.

"Nothing," returned Arthur. "We are two lucky fellows, old boy!"

"Indeed we are," said Richard.

And up to the present time neither of them has had cause to alter his opinion:

At the Yildiz Kiosk.

There are probably few more charming spots in the world than the one which the reigning Sultan of Turkey has chosen for the site of his permanent residence. As soon as Abdul Hamid succeeded his brother he determined to turn his back once and for all on the melancholy magnificence of Dolma Baghche, and build him a house after his own heart on the picturesque heights of Yildiz. From the upper windows, or, better still, from the terrace roof of his dwelling, the sultan can gaze at his pleasure on the snow-covered crest of Mount Olympus, the bright blue waters of the Bosphorus, the hazy outline of Prinkipo and her sister islands on the coast of Asia, and on the domes and minarets of Stamboul, while through the rich foliage of his park he may catch occasional glimpses of the ever-busy Golden Horn, and the villas and streets of Peru.

The place itself with its numerous out-buildings, its stables, and its military camp, covers the summit of the Yildiz hill, and the grounds and gardens which surrounded it slope gently downward almost to the seashore below. A lofty wall incloses both palace and park, and the painful glare of the white-washed bricks is already in many places agreeably relieved by the presence of a luxuriant growth of ivy and creepers, while the tops of the date palms and flowering trees wave over it in the refreshing breeze. Above it rises the cream-colored facade of the upper story of the palace itself, with its broad, flat roof and brightly painted green persiennes. After leaving the landing place at the arsenal you pass the deserted courts of Dolma Baghche, and the prison palace of the ex-Sultan Murad, and then turn abruptly to the face of the hill.

From this point the road winds first to the right and then to the left till you arrive somewhat unexpectedly before the great gate of curiously-wrought iron-work, through which you peep at a pleasant picture of marble fountains and bright flowers and foliage beyond. The adjoining guard-house is full of soldiers; officers and aid-de-camps in brilliant uniforms are walking to and fro; a military band is playing a stirring Turkish air, and all seems neatness and animation. There is no sign of the traditional decay of the Turkish empire here. The artillery which is popularly supposed to protect the portals of Yildiz is wanting. It is, together with the bomb-proof carriage in which the sultan is said to take his daily drive, the happy creation of some newspaper correspondent in search of the sensational.

At the order of the courteous chamberlain who receives you a wicket-gate opens and you are led across the paved court of dazzling whiteness which faces the entrance of the palace. In all probability you will meet stately peacocks, or maybe a flock of pigeons, before you reach your destination. A great glass door admits the visitor to the spacious hall, which is, perhaps, the most striking feature in the whole building. White marble pillars of exquisite workmanship support the gilded roof; lofty mirrors in gilt frames and brackets, inlaid with mother-of-pearl adorn the walls; while the sumptuous divans, covered with the richest and gayest products of the looms of Broussa, invite you to share the dolce far niente of eastern luxury.

The cataracts of the Nile are due to granite veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstone, had been unable to destroy or remove.

Chronometers.

"I noticed the other day," remarked an old salt water sailor, "that you had something in the paper about chronometers. Now, I happen to have had some experience in the use of chronometers. People see them in the jeweler's window, compare their watches and pass. Few stop to think of the relations they hold to life and property on the ocean. Time was when ships were guided to different parts of the world without them, but at a frightful sacrifice of time, and often of ship, cargo and crew. Then the only means they had of determining their longitude was by dead reckoning, and that was a very poor thing to depend on. The old way was to get into the latitude of the port sailed for and then steer east or west as the case demanded. But the chronometer has done away with all that. Now a captain can leave a port and shape his course to any part of the globe, and know his true position, in clear weather, every day. There are two gentlemen, whose fathers sailed from the shores of Massachusetts bay, around Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope without chronometers, but there are very few that would undertake it now. Some Captains own their chronometers, some hire them, others belong to the ship. Some carry two, and if the captain carries his wife with him she has good cause to be jealous of the care and attention that her husband gives to the chronometer. She is only second in his thought on shipboard. I have known a captain to take the pillow from under his wife's head to set the chronometer on during a heavy sea. I have often taken the chronometer out of its outer box and set it on pillows, when we were handling heavy cargo, to save it from any sudden jar. All captains have a certain time to wind their chronometers, generally at 8 bells in the morning. The captain's wife, as a general thing, dare not look at it, and she feels toward it accordingly. But there are exceptions to this rule. There are some captain's wives that are first-class navigators. For instance, some years ago the American ship Ne Plus Ultra, Capt. Plummer, left Liverpool for Bombay. He had his wife and family with him. After a few days he was taken with a paralytic shock. His wife navigated the ship successfully to her destination, buried two children on the passage, and lost her husband three days after reaching port. She and her only boy came home in the ship that I was in. She looked fully as noble as she had proved herself to be. "Sailors have to be very careful with their chronometers. A brass plate fits over the keyhole, and works with a string, so that as soon as the key is removed it covers the hole on the instrument so that no dust can possibly get into the works. Every chronometer catries her record with her. The cover forms almost half of the box in which she sets. In that cover is where the rates are kept from the time that she left the maker's hands. If she is a good chronometer you will find all her rates there. After each voyage she is taken to the chronometer-maker and rerated, and they often run for years on the same rate. Now, if a chronometer gains one-tenth of a second to-day and loses one-tenth to morrow, which is a very small item, she is no use for the purpose for which she was intended, but she would be just the thing for a jeweler's window. But if, on the other hand she gained two hours every 24 hours, or lost the same, and kept doing so, then you have a first-class chronometer. This seems strange, but in the first case could not keep track of her, and in the second case you could. No matter what she gains or loses as long as she keeps on doing the same thing she is all that you want. Some will say, why are they so particular about time at sea? But when it is taken into consideration what porportion a second is to a mile it will be plainly seen why we have to be so particular. There are 15 degrees to the hour, four minutes to the degree, 15 miles to the minute, and four seconds to the mile, so that an error of one second is one-fourth of a mile.

The Hair in History.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt arranges her hair after what the ancients called the "Mitra" method—in short, fluffy curls over the brow, and with the imitatian of a flame rising from the poll.

The flame from the crown belonged to the Korymbos and Nimbo head dresses, and something similar was seen in the Tholia. The Strophos, observed in many of the Greek statues, where the hair is beheld bound with fillets of ribbon, was revived in England only a few years ago.

The women of Egypt, Judea, Greece Rome have left nothing in the fashion of hairdressing to the initiation of their posterity.

The gentler half of the native South American Indians were wont in a state of savagery to cut their hair straight across their foreheads in what we call the fringe.

The Jewish and Athenian dames and damsels were cauls, nets of silk and thread, and combs and ornaments of silver, gold and precious stones, just like their successors to the palm of beauty in Paris, Rome, Berlin and Vienna to-day.

Even the plumed and feathered head of the Duchess dressed for a royal drawing room has its prototype among the Blackfeet and Choctaws of the red men and their amiable squaws.

THE man who covered his hencoop with a tarpaulin, so that the roosters would not see the early morning's light and spoil his slumbers with their clarion, spoke of the contrivance as a crow-bar.

"AND now that you have gone through all this terrible hard work I suppose you will enjoy your vacation." "Oh yes, indeed, Mrs. Gush, but I shall not wait very long before entering on my business career." "What do you propose to do?" "Oh, I am going into banking." "Won't that be nice." At the bank. "Look here, young man, you have got to be around earlier in the morning. I want my room swept out before I come. Your college ideas won't do here, do you understand?" "Yes, sir."

FASHION NOTES.

—Skirts are worn short by all save elderly women.

—Figured India silks have plaid bodices with lace jabots.

—Black crape de chine is trimmed with Spanish lace.

—Foulard and India silk are trimmed with bands of white guipure.

—Suede and Saxe gloves are the popular styles and are in soft tones.

—Black lace over white net is used for flouncing colored silk dresses.

—The fashionable contrast of moss green and biscuit color is very charming.

—Yellow satin, so popular this season, is combined with white muslin embroidered with gold.

—Hand-painted gauze fans are carried with summer toilets. The gauze is black, white or tinted.

—Breton and Swiss bodices seem to increase in popularity, and are exceedingly becoming to little girlish figures.

—Colored nun's veiling dresses are trimmed with muslin embroidery in colors to correspond, put on with lavish hand.

—Tucked bodices have lengthwise tucks confined at the waist-line by a row of stitching, so that a belt is not necessary.

—A very effective evening dress is of nasturtium-colored satin with a train of black faille Francaise loosely tied with black velvet. The front and sides of the dress are very gracefully draped, and are covered with black lace with broad stripes of jet, lightly looped at the sides.

—Broad-brimmed Leghorn hats are favorites in Paris. Some have the brim narrow behind, while others have the wide brim all round. Hats bent at the side, in gypsy fashion, and turned up at the back, are very popular. One of the latter style is covered with bows of straw-colored ribbon, pink roses and ears of corn.

—Panama sailor hats are worn with yachting costumes. They are trimmed with ribbon the shade of the dress, worn with a gold or silver anchor on each end, or with a scarf of surah, striped silk or barege. The ribbon is tied at the back, the ends falling below the brim. The scarf is wound about the crown and knotted at the back, the ends reaching below the shoulders.

—Lingerie and all the minutest details of the toilet are daily becoming more costly and tasteful. Over dresses of simple woolen material very plain collars are worn of thick etamine, but on one corner is carelessly fastened a fly, beetle or other such device, a fancy jewel worth four times the price of the whole costume. With a low dress a pennant of sapphires or pearls is suspended from a narrow band of tulle tied at the side.

—Sunshades are prettier and more elegant than ever. They are made either of the same material as the dress, or quite contrasting with it. The lady who wishes to combine elegance with economy chooses her sunshade of moire or shot silk in such shades as blue, red, cream, mauve, or amber, veiled over with Chantilly lace; such a sunshade can be worn with almost all toilets. She who loves to change often has sunshades of shot silk, surah, cretonne, printed etamine, and Adrianople of all possible shades and colors. But the lady who courts high elegance without regard to expense—that which is novel and pretty is always expensive—will have none but the large sunshade of plain silk crape, pleated or gauged at the top with seven or eight rows of tiny gaugings across the lower part, resembling light froth; this sunshade is entirely red, or pale blue or moss-green, under black Chantilly lace, and is lined with thin silk of the same color. Such is the distinguished and aristocratic sunshade, the handle of which is finished with a cat's-eye, lapis-lazuli, or a delicately-chiseled animal's head of old ivory.

—A very simple and tasteful indoor dress for a young lady is of periwinkle-blue woolen crape; it is made with high bodice gathered at the throat and waist-line in the middle of both front and back. The skirt is gathered on to a plain waistband very full at the back, and but slightly in front; it falls with a deep hem over an underskirt of sateen of the same color, finished round the foot with a narrow fluting either of the crape or surah to match, which shows beyond the hem. Foulard or any thin silk may be used for the underskirt, but sateen looks almost as well, and is quite sufficient for a simple toilet. When there is no drapery on the bodice of a very deep round collar is fastened round the neck; it is of a finely-pleated lace and comes down to the shoulder; it is finished round the top with a ruche. Sleeves are made rather less tight and plain than hitherto. When the style of the costume allows of a very fine tissue of light lace, the upper part of the sleeve is made of this tissue or lace, finely pleated lengthways or slightly gathered at the shoulder and elbow, with a small bow over the pleats or gathers; the sleeve opens below the elbow, or comes down lower and is gathered once more round the wrist. Often both the front and back are gauged or pleated down to the waist. The bodice is often finished at the back in fan-shaped pleats and disappears under the waistband; but this is suitable only to slight figures. In fact, bodices of great variety of shapes are equally fashionable. The full blouse and the plain cuirass, the round waist, and peaked front, the jacket, tunic and princess-shaped polonaise, may each and all be selected according to one's taste and figure.

Leather wheels are made in France for railroad and other cars. Untanned buffalo hides are cut into strips, and these are built up into solid discs, which are strongly held together by two iron rings after they have been subjected to hydraulic pressure.

Artificial sponge—made of cotton, rendered absorbent and treated with antiseptics—is a recent English product. A piece of the size of a walnut has absorbed water until it has become as large as a cocoanut. It is so cheap that it need not be used a second time.

HORSE NOTES.

—George Church, the famous lightweight jockey, has severed his connection with the stable of Pierre Lorillard.

—Robert Peck, the English trainer, purchased eleven yearlings, at a cost of 14,630 guineas, in one week recently.

—Paul Hacke, of Pittsburg, the owner of the stallion Duquesne (2.17¾), will make quite an importation of Norman horses from France next fall.

—It took four heats in 2.17¾ and better to win the free-for-all race at Pittsburg, recently. A few years ago this would have been considered very fast time.

—Budd and Billy Doble have at Chicago, among other horses, Troubadour, Will Collender, May Bird, Gus, Iris, a five-year-old by Princeps and a colt by Electioneer.

—The American horse, Blue Grass, is the second winner of the double English event, the Northumberland and Cumberland Plates, Eryx having previously done the trick in 1847.

—In 1884 the Pittsburg Driving Park Association lost $10,000, more than $8000 of which was charged up against the runners. This year the association is something like $5000 ahead.

—James Murphy of Lexington, Ky., has taken charge of Edward Corrigan's Kansas City stable, and now has it at Saratoga, J. W. Rogers having resigned and gone to his farm.

—Maud Messenger, by Messenger Chief, is coming to her last season's form. Murphy drove her two heats close to 2.20 recently, and she did the last quarter of her fastest mile in 33½ seconds.

—George Scattergood has purchased the ch. m. Flede Holden, record 2.44¼, by Jim Monroe, dam Miss Holden, by Blue Bull. This mare won in the 3.00 class at Warren, Pa., getting a record of 2.44¼.

—The running meeting at Washington Park, Chicago, was a great financial success, and now the track is being put in condition for the trotters. The net profits of the meeting are estimated to have been $30,000.

—On Friday, July 10, the bay gelding Regalf the property of Captain N. Dickinson, of Port Jefferron, N. Y., split the long pastern bone of his off fore leg while trotting the fourth heat of the 2.34 class at New Haven.

—Senator Stanford's driver, Marvin, will soon bring two car-loads of trotters East. Among them will be Sallie Benton, Hinda Rose, and Palo Alto, the colt by Electioneer from Dame Winnie by Planet.

—Ed Bither says: "We all know Phallas is a great harse, but any good man can have him if money enough is put up, and I'll undertake to beat him with Jay-Eye-See. By the way Harry Wilkes is coming he is liable to give us all trouble."

—The imported thoroughbred stallion Young Prince died at San Rafael, Cal., July 1, from fatty degeneration of the heart. Young Prince was a bay, foaled 1870, imported from England in 1877, by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, who owned him at the time of his death.

—Favorite, the dam of Westwood, Bourbon Wilkes and Favorite Wilkes, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Lizzie Peeples, by Wagner, died July 13, at Paris, Ky., from the effects of foaling. Favorite had a record of 2.35¾ and was owned by James Miller, Sunny Side Stock Farm.

—Daniel Lewis Pettitee, once hail fellow well met on the road and turf, and owner of several horses which acquired prominence, died on Thursday morning, July 16.

—It is said that Mr. A. J. Cassett, Mr. W. L. Scott and Mr. James Galway are about to become stockholders in the Monmouth Park Association. This was proposed some two years ago, but somehow it was never consummated. The present stockholders are James Gordon Bennett, August Belmont, Pierre Lorillard and W. W. Withers.

—In reply to the statement, which has been made more than once, that Phallas has bone spavin, Mr. J. I, Case says: "There is nothing of the kind on him. When he was 4 years old he got loose from the man holding him out to grass, and in his run went through a pile of rotten manure and cut his joint just above and back of the usual seat of spavin, and in healing it left a calloused enlargement. I am happy to say that Phallas is right in all respects, and I think able to trot in 2.12."

—Although the Erdenheim Stable has had its share of success it has been rather unfortunate with its horses the present season, losing Promenade at Sheepshead, followed by Pardee's accident at Monmouth. The latest case is that of the brown colt Brown Duke, a 2-year-old, by Reform—Madge who, while at work on Thursday, 16th instant picked up a nail and necessitated his being stopped. He was one of the best two-year-olds in the stable. He has begun work again, however, as the accident was not as bad as at first imagined.

—Fifty-seven gilt-edged youngsters are nominated for the Breeders' Meeting at Chicago on September 22 to 26. There are races for 2, 3, 4, and 5-year-olds. Breeders of Kentucky, Illinoise, California, Minnesota and other Western States name the pick of their establishments. Among the 4 year-olds are Carrie C., Gambetta, Novelty, Princeton, Reference and others of high promise. The five-year-olds include Early Dawn, Hinda Rose, Sallie Benton, Judge Lindsey, Oliver K., Elvira, Fugus, Protection, Nellie Benton, and Lizzie Wilkes, and the 3-year-old stakes will be contested by Eagle Bird, Greenlander, Silverone and the Palo Alto flyers, the Dame Winnie colt, Manzanita and St. Bel.

In a new French method of sugar manufacture, which is attracting the attention of Paris capitalists, the use of beet-root is to be superseded by that of potatoes, the saccharine matter being extracted by the help of electricity.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., AUG. 12, 1885

A DYING MESSAGE.

Noble and Patriotic Sentiments in Conversation With an Ex-Confederate General.

After his arrival at Mount McGregor, General Grant for a time continued to gain strength. He spent much of his time at work upon his book, though he received a number of visitors, among them the Mexican editors, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, who surrendered Fort Donelson to him. General Grant was unable to hold conversations with them, but wrote what he had to say.

General Buckner has given an exceedingly interesting account of his interview. The two had been classmates at West Point and had served together in the Mexican war. "My call," said General Buckner to a reporter, "was purely one of friendship, and the interview, with the exception of the portion I am going to give you, was entirely personal in its character—just such an interview as you can imagine two old soldiers would have upon renewing their acquaintance after years of separation. What two men under these circumstances would say to each other you can easily see would be sacred to them. To me the conversation was eminently pleasant, though my pleasure was tinged with regret at the mournful circumstances under which it was held. I told the General that I had called to see him as an old friend and to tender my sympathy for him in his affliction, and in answer to this he wrote the first sentence of the interview, which was simply this: "I appreciate your calling very highly."

"Then," continued General Buckner, "we had some general conversation which was of interest to no one but ourselves, and which I do not feel justified in giving to the public. In the course of it, however, General Grant wrote one paragraph which I regard as of great importance, and which the public have a right to know. Here it is in full, just as he wrote it:

"'I have witnessed since my sickness,' General Grant wrote, 'just what I have wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections. I have always contended that if there had been nobody left but the soldiers we should have had peace in a year. —— and —— are the only two that I know of who do not seem to be satisfied on the Southern side. We have some on ours who failed to accomplish as much as they wished, or who did not get warmed up to the fight until it was all over, who have not had quite full satisfaction. The great majority, too, of those who did not go into the war have long since grown tired of the long controversy. We may now well look forward to a perpetual peace at home and a national strength that will screen us against any foreign complication. I believe myself that the war was worth all it cost us, fearful as that was. Since it was over I have visited every state in Europe and a number in the East. I know as I did not before the value of our institutions.'

"Those," said General Buckner, "are noble sentiments of genuine patriotism, and I think that the general public ought to share with me the knowledge that General Grant held such views. They show that he had only the good of his country at heart in the last moments of his patriotic life. The names of those which I have left blank are those of ex-Confederates still living, and I don't feel at liberty to make them public."

WHY DO DOCTORS PRESCRIBE LIQUORS?

Because they know not what else to do; or because sometimes a little liquor serves to kindle the exhausted fires of indigestion. But this liquor prescription is bad business for the patients, for it makes drunkards out of a large majority of them. Brown's Iron Bitters do not kindle a temporary fire. It nourishes, enriches, strengthens, purifies. It drives out debility and dyspepsia, and sets the invigorated system at work on a basis of health.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

A City Ruined and the Inhabitants Panic-Stricken.

London, August 3.—Dispatches from Tuskhend, in Asiatic Russia, state that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the town of Bisheerzek and ruined the city of Belvoodsk. In the latter place a church was shaken to fragments, while it was crowded with worshipers, a large number of whom were killed. The earth opened in great fissures in Belvoodsk and many people were swallowed up. Later advices state that fifty-four persons were killed and sixty-four injured. Shocks continue to be felt, and the inhabitants are panic-stricken.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at fifty cents a bottle, by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte.

QUERY reading would be the history of rums. We cannot, however, go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients: "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood," etc., and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capital letters. aug

A FAITHFUL SON'S AWFUL DEATH.

Erie, August 4.—Captain Frederick Ziegler, an affectionate son, while dressing his dying mother's face, lacerated by disease, had an abrasion on his hand inoculated with matter which exuded from the sores. Blood poisoning ensued and Mr. Ziegler died last night in terrible agony.

—For dusters, seer-sucker coats and rates style summer suits, at 30 per cent below any other store, go to the Philad. Branch.

Items of Interest.

Dram shops are defined by the new legislation of Kansas as "common nuisances."

Children grow taller, it is said, during an acute sickness such as fever, the growth of the bones being stimulated by the febrile condition.

There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges in this country aggregate over $23,000,000. Three of these rich men—Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins and Asa Packer—gave over $14,000,000.

Lobsters, says Prof. Beckmore, are now "taken almost from deep water, and at the present rate of decrease will shortly become curiosities, to be found only in the museums."

In the "keys" south of Dayton, Florida, there are trees called machineels, which are said to be poisonous to any one standing beneath them when the dew is falling.

An expert in tobacco says the reason tobacco injured General Grant so severely is that the great smoker never expectorated, but retained in his mouth the nicotine deposited by the smoke.

A statistician has discovered that the European nations which pay least attentions to education do most fighting. England pays six times as much for war as for education, France eighteen times, while Russia for every $3 devoted to the work of making her people more intelligent, spends $250 on preparations for wars.

Travelling mesmerists are said to be accompanied by "subjects" who have been trained to resist the ordinary tests of burning and pricking, and can thus simulate the hypnotic sleep. They are known to the professional mesmerist as "horses."

Luminous trees are reported to be growing in a valley near Tuscarora, Nevada. At certain seasons the foliage gives out sufficient light to enable any one near at hand to read small print, while the luminous general effect may be perceived some miles distant. The phenomenon is attributed to parasites.

According to the *Medical Record*, five per cent. of all cancers are situated upon the tongue. The average duration of life in cancer of the tongue is, with out operation, stated to be ten and a half months; with operation, sixteen months. In some cases—after operations patients have lived from two to five years, and even ten years.

Colored people are more successfully photographed, as a rule, than white people are, says an experienced photographer, the medium mulatto making the finest photograph in the world. Light complexions are hardest to take, and light colored clothing does not look well in pictures. In taking pictures of animals the instantaneous process is Cats are the best sitters.

A bottle, to which a large bunch of bivalves had grown, was fished up recently by a Baltimore oysterman. Inside the bottle was a fish too large to get out of its mouth. It is supposed that the fish went into the bottle, and either liked its quarters so well that it tarried too long, or before it could find its way out had grown so large as to nearly fill the bottle.

A Chicago man at Plainfield, Ind., desired to leave his travelling bag and overcoat while he walked to a place twenty miles distant. He put them in a field unprotected from thieves except by the sign "Small-pox, beware!" and when he returned they were still in the field, but twenty feet under ground, buried by health officers.

An inventive genius is said to have produced a cushion, containing a spiral spring, to be worn by skaters who have the habit of sitting down unexpectedly. A Philadelphia man is reported to have sat down so hard upon one of these articles that the rebound, which should have simply brought him to an erect position, tumbled him violently over upon his nose, whereupon he has commenced suit against the inventor for $10,000.

To incarcerate a man as a lunatic in Denmark nothing is required but a certificate from a competent medical practitioner stating that the individual in question is insane. Any one in Denmark is entitled to keep a private asylum without license, and the patients in such an asylum are not under State control. Denmark has an excess of lunatics, due chiefly to the Scandinavian habit of constant dram drinking. They are well cared for in spite of the defect of the lunacy laws.

Land and Water says the common belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwelling house produces damp walls and general unhealthiness, is fallacious. The very opposite is the case. If one will carefully examine an ivy-clad wall after a shower of rain, he will notice that while the overlapping leaves have conducted the water from point to point until it had reached the ground, the wall beneath is perfectly dry, and dusty. More than this, the thirsty shoots which force their way into every crevice for the structure which will afford a firm hold, act like suckers, in drawing out any particles of moisture for their own nourishment. The ivy, in fact, acts like a greatcoat, keeping the house from wet, and warm. One more virtue it has, in giving to the ugliest structure an evergreen beauty.

Shelled corn and other coarse grain wanted at the Centre Hall roller mill.

COURSE OF THE CYCLONE.

The Track of the Storm Marked by Demolished Buildings.

Philadelphia, August 4.—The uppermost excitement to-day is yesterday's cyclone and the devastation it wrought in its rapid and relentless course. It is probable that no exact amount or number of its victims, and the complete details of the havoc to property can ever be secured. The best information at hand is that five persons lost their lives. Four are reported missing and sixty injured, some so seriously that recovery is impossible. The scene in the Twenty-fifth ward of Philadelphia is one of desolation. Many houses are razed to the ground and others are completely gutted, while many more are roofless. The appearance of the localities on both sides of the Delaware river in the direct track of the tornado resembles a once thickly populated region that has been visited by an extensive fire. The total loss will amount to about $500,000, including $250,000 on property in Camden, $150,000 in Philadelphia and $25,000 on vessels damaged in the river.

YOUNG, old and middle aged, all experience the wonderful beneficiary effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofula or syphilitic taint, may be made strong and healthy by its use.

We make the following liberal proposition to the subscribers of the REPORTER Any one sending us the name of a new cash subscriber for one year, will get a credit of three months for his trouble, and the new name two months extra. We would be pleased to have every reader send us at least one name under this very liberal offer. For any additional names we will allow the same. tf

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Remove the cause by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion and by quieting the nerves with Simmons' Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will soon know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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A. H. V.

AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and cleanses it. It restores to the HAIR that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair VIGOR and the good it does is by the it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair VIGOR it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

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Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness th is not organic.

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SYMPTOMS; Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and loose; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high-colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

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Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using this medicine.

The Regulator acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. It regulates the Liver, and Nature relieving herself, causes the bile to act as the purge. The excess of bile being removed, a tonic effect is produced, and health is perfectly restored.

It Regulates the Bowels and Removes CONSTIPATION.

It Is a CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator contains no quinine, mineral, or anything that will injure the most delicate patient, and is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. For all diseases in which a laxative, alterative or purgative is needed it will give the most perfect satisfaction. The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

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CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, druggists. jan7y

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The undersigned has opened a store at Spring Mills for all kinds of Agricultural Implements:

BINDERS, HARVESTERS, MOWERS, GRAIN DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, HAY-RAKES, PLOWS, SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS, FANNING MILLS, CORN-PLANTERS, AND CORN-DRILLS, FEED CUTTERS, FEED MILLS, AND WAGONS, —— WAGONS, also dealer in

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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, SAW-MILLS, AND MACHINERY belonging to SAW MILLS, STEAM THRESHING RIGS, WITH ENGINES, UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL BOILERS, AND CLOVER HULLERS—

Infact, everything that belongs to that line of business. I will also handle

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I respectfully invite all farmers or any persons wishing to purchase any of the above machinery to come and see my stock, examine prices, and be convinced that I am prepared to sell cheaper than any one in the county.

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Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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TAKE NOTICE OF THIS SPLENDID BARGAIN.—The "New York Weekly World," one of the best weeklies in the United States, by special arrangement with the World publishers, can be had very low by clubbing with the "Reporter." Two new names, clubbing for the "Reporter," will each get the two papers, the "World" and the "Reporter" one year, cash in advance, for $2.25, the regular price for the two being $3. Subscribers to the "Reporter" can have the "World" and "Reporter" for $2.50, in advance, or for $2.25 when clubbing with two new names.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

How to Make Them So—Keep Them in Health and They Will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for the children—gentle in its action, containing no harmful ingredients whatever, going streight to the blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "Favorite Remedy" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in the house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "Favorite Remedy" and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

Good Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praises that are showerd upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Sangerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with salt rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" cured her. This was two years ago."

We are not in the habit of puting any sort of patent medicines in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine which the doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering, no professional etiquette shall hinder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be [illegible]

Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WHAT IS IT?

A strictly vegetable preparation, composed of a choice and skillful combination of Nature's best remedies. The discoverer does not claim it a cure for all the ills, but boldly warrants it cures every form of disease arising from a torpid liver, impure blood, disordered kidneys, and where there is a broken down condition of the System, requiring a prompt and permanent tonic, it never fails to restore the sufferer. Such is BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sold by all druggists, who are authorized by the manufacturers to refund the price to any purchaser who is not benefited by their use.

PRICE, $1.00.

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REAPER SECTIONS AND
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And all kinds of Farming Tools,

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ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM. MERDURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES, WHICH NATURE HAS PROVIDED FOR THE ILLS OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS,
CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, SICK-HEADACHES, FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS PER BOX.
R. E. SELLERS & Co. PROP'S.
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Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address
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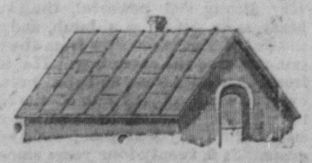

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SASH, — DOORS,
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BLINDS,
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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Terms Reasonable, and all Orders Promptly attended to.
23jl1y ISRAEL CONFER & SON

Scientific.

Gallium has for the first time been isolated, says the *Chemiker Zeitung*, by an industrial procedure by Dr. L. Ehrlig. The melting point of gallium is 30.5° C., and the globules in which it was obtained had a lustre greater than that of mercury.

Gen. L. F. Menabrea, in a paper on the "Density and Figure of the Earth," read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, stated that his researches tended to confirm the anticipations of Newton that the mean density of the earth would be found to be between five and six times that of water.

Cut steel nails appear destined to supersede the ordinary common iron cut nails as completely as the modern pointed screw nail has the old-fashioned blunt screw nail. The cost of the steel cut is not much more than that of the iron cut nails, and in quantity and finish they are fully equal to the best hand-made nails. It is surprising that they are not more generally known to wood workers.

The largest deposits of salt on the Pacific coast are found in Nevada, according to the *Scientific American*. The most remarkable of these deposits is that on the Rio Virgin, a few miles north of the Colorado River, in the extreme southern corner of the State. A formation occurs at this point consisting of rock salt, resting on, and to some extent intermixed with, a sedimentary granite, and of such magnitude that it may be said to constitute a notable portion of the mountain itself.

Oak seasoned by steam at high pressure is deteriorated. The outside of the timber appears sound, but the middle is reduced to a condition of brown charcoal. Beams subjected to such treatment are concave on their sides, while those seasoned by simple exposure to the air have somewhat convex sides. Unseasoned oak timber kept in a dry room at 150° Fahrenheit loses 25 per cent. of its weight in four days.

In Japan earthquakes have had a very noticeable influence in determining the nature of the buildings. Architecture, as understood in other parts of the world, may be said to have hardly any existence there. In consequence of the frequent shakings to which the houses are subjected it is said that the great city of Yeddo has to be practically rebuilt on an average every seven years. Fire almost invariably follows a great earthquake in Japan.

A new distinguishing characteristic has been discovered by Dr. Egger between natural wines and those fabricated with the addition of water. Pure natural wines contain three inorganic acids, the phosphoric, sulphuric, and silicic acids but no nitric acid. As the water used in sophisticating wines is almost exclusively taken from pump wells contaminated with the impurities of the adjoining soil, admixture of water may be inferred if the wine contains any nitric acid.

For making soluble glass 630 pounds of white sand and 330 pounds of potash are heated in a raverberatory furnace until fusion is effected. These ingredients will give 840 pounds of transparent homogeneous glass with a slight tinge of amber, but little soluble, even in hot water. To dissolve it the broken fragments are introduced into a digester charged with a sufficient quantity of water at a high pressure to make a solution marking 33° to 35° Beaume. This solution contains silica and potash combined together in the proportion of 70 to 30. Silica of soda is made with 180 parts of sand and 100 parts of carbonate of soda melted as above stated.

Mr. F. C. Penrose has thus tersely summed up his opinion of the scientific use of ornament on buildings in Ancient Greece: It is impossible to study Greek architecture completely without feeling its high character. One great lesson to be derived from it is in the economy of ornament. The Greek architects never frittered away their decorations over the whole surface of an edifice, but carried out their whole works with the smallest possible assistance from the carver's hands. They obtained great variety in detail with symmetry of general elevation, and this variety was not designed for the purpose of giving picturesqueness, but because it was true to the plan.

Prof. Tait has submitted a paper on "Condensation and Evaporton" to the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He pointed out that the present mode of treating a liquid in presence of its vapor was not rigorous, in as much as the pressure is undoubtedly different in the two parts, while in the surface layer between them there is a complex form of stress. If attention be confined to the isothermals of the interior parts of a liquid, or of its vapor, the present method will apply rigorously. With this proviso the isothermals under the critical point consists of two parts separated by an asymtot—one belonging to the liquid and the other to the vapor. This accords with the fact that Aitken has shown that true vapor cannot be condensed without a nucleus.

Ask your grocer for ORIENTAL, full roller process flour.

JEFFERSON AS A NATURALIST.

Soon after Mr. Jefferson completed the "Notes on Virginia" he was sent abroad on diplomatic service. The years that he spent as American Minister at the French Court were busy years in many ways, but his official duties were of such character that he had more time than ever before for the prosecution of scientific study and investigation. He was now introduced into a society where the work of a scientist was looked upon with a much warmer sympathy than was common in America, and he lost no opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the ablest men in the various branches in which he was interested. Among them was Buffon. The presentation of a copy of the "Notes on Virginia" had failed to convince him that animals do not degenerate in America. In fact, Jefferson found a very general disposition in Paris circles to look contemptuously on everything in the New World except political freedom; the Abbe Raynal went even so far as to assert that the Caucasian had deteriorated in mind and body when transplanted to American soil. How wittily Dr. Franklin answered this charge, at one of his dinner parties at Passy, is known to every reader of Franklin's or Jefferson's biographies. That such opinions of American animal life should still be held, Mr. Jefferson's love of scentific truth, and perhaps even more, his love of country, would not permit. Steps were at once taken to secure a practical illustration of the falsity of the French view. He wrote to several friends in different parts of America—more especially President Sullivan, of New Hampshire—requesting them to send him the bones and skin of the largest moose obtainable, the horns of the caribou, elk, deer, spike-horned buck, and other large animals which by their size might give ocular proof of the point he wished to establish. After many vicissitudes the moose reached Paris in safety, but was accompanied by such a bill of expense as made Jefferson think, for a moment, that scientific controversy was indeed a very costly recreation. However, he felt amply repaid when Buffon, after an examination of the specimens and consideration of other demonstrated facts, receded from his former position and said to Mr. Jefferson, in his stately way: "I should have consulted you, sir, before publishing my 'Natural History,' and then I should have been sure of my facts." In a similar way he obtained and added to the Royal Cabinet of Natural History many other American specimens with which he had found the men of science unacquainted.

ACORN BREAD.

Says the San Francisco *Chronicle*: The Indians scattered along the foot-hills of the Sierra are a quiet, inoffensive people. They do not appear to be governed by any tribal laws, yet adhere to many of their old traditions. One or two men of superior ability and industry form a nucleus around which others less ambitious gather. Hence they fence with brush and logs a tract sufficient for their requirements of hay-making, pasturage, etc. Although they often indulge in the food of the civilized nations, the acorn is still favorite a article of diet in every well-regulated wigwam. The process of converting this bitter nut into bread is curious. Under the branches of a grand old pine I found them at work. They had shucked and ground in the usual manner a large mass of acorn meats. A number of circular vats had been hollowed out of the black soil, in the shape of a punch-bowl. Into these was put the acorn pulp. At hand stood several large clothes-baskets filled with water, and into these they dropped hot stones, thus heating the water to the required temperature. Upon the mass of crushed bitterness they carefully laid the hot water, making it about the color and consistency of cream. Not a speck appeared to mix. A buxom muhala stood by each vat, and with a small fir bough stirred the mass, skillfully removing any speck that floated udon the surface. The soil gradually absorbed the bitter waters, leaving a firm white substance, of which they made bread. I asked to taste it, at which they said something in their language, and all laughed. I asked again, and after much laughter I was handed a small particle on a figleaf, and found it sweet and palatable. They began to remove it, and so adroitly was this done that but a small portion adhered to the soil. They spread it upon rocks, and in a short time it was fit for use. This, I am told, they mix with water, put it into thin cakes, and bake before the fire.

ANTIQUITY OF GLASS.

The oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date is a little molded lion's head, bearing the name of an Egyptian King of the eleventh dynasty, in the Slade collection at the British Museum. That is to say, at the period which may be moderately placed at more than 2,000 years B. C., glass was not only made, but made with a skill which shows that the art was nothing new even at that time.

Be courteous with all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Corrected.

Miss Anna Johnson, of 24 Front street, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I suffered from an aggravated form of constipation and indigestion for several months. My family physician tried all kinds of medicines and pills, but to no effect. I began to think my case was a hopeless one. A friend of mine (Mrs. Elvira Redmond, of East Long street, this city), called, and seeing the condition I was in, recommended me to try your MANALIN. I must say I had but little faith in the medicine, but after I had taken a few doses I was convinced that MANALIN was the medicine for me. After I had taken one bottle I was entirely well of my complaint. I consider it one of the best remedies for constipation I have ever used. I have several friends who are using it. They think it an excellent remedy. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with constipation or indigestion. Any one doubting this statement is invited to call on me at 24 Front street."

Mr. Milton Knotts, Urbana, O., writes: "Last November one year ago I was taken sick, and called in our family physician. He examined me and said I had symptoms of typhoid fever. He gave me medicine for two weeks or more without any relief. I began to think that my days on earth were fast closing in. I saw at once that his medicine would not reach my disease. Just as I was about to conclude that I would have to die, my daughter brought me one of your pamphlets. I noticed a case whose symptoms were like mine, and PERUNA and MANALIN had cured him. I concluded at once to try it. I procured one bottle of PERUNA and one of MANALIN, and took them as directed, and before I had used the two bottles I began to receive strength and gain in flesh. I finished the rest of the two bottles and continued its use until the third bottle was used. When they were used I could eat anything I wanted to and go about my work. I consider that if it hadn't been for your PERUNA I would have been in my grave. Parties wishing information can write me at the above place. I recommend your medicine wherever I go."

Mr. John R. Davis, Moundsville, W. Va., writes: "I have been handling your PERUNA ever since its introduction. All who have used it speak highly of its curative properties. I consider it a reliable remedy."

Mr. George Fisher, Portsmouth, O., writes: "I am handling your PERUNA, and having a good trade on it. It gives splendid satisfaction."

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen man brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Maseru, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Sewing Machine

Simple Strong Swift & Sure

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. HAS NO EQUAL. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE Co.
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CHICAGO ILL. ORANGE MASS. ATLANTA GA.
FOR SALE BY

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ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
23dly

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In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
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TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after July 6, 1880.

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 46 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 57 a m
" "	Lock Haven		8 23 a m
" "	Renovo		9 35 a m
" arr at	Erie		6 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		9 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 30 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 55 p m
" "	Renovo		5 05 p m
" "	Kane		9 25 p m

Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at 5 05 p m

EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 15 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 15 p m

(Sunday Train.)

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 33 a m
" "	arrives Renovo		12 30 p m
	EASTWARD.		
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 29 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		9 16 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		5 40 a m
" "	Renovo		10 00 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 00 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 15 p m
" "	Montandon		1 17 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
WMPT ACM'N leaves	Renovo		3 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 00 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 35 p m
" "	Montandon		7 41 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		10 00 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—Williamsport Accom'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		2 20 p m
" "	Renovo		10 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 45 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 05 a m
" "	Montandon		2 10 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 20 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A M	A M	STATIONS.	A M	P M	P M
1 35	10 20	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 50
1 50	10 35	6 00	Lewisburg, arrive	8 55	12 55	5 35
2 15	10 35	7 25	Lewisburg, leave	8 35	12 40	4 50
2 20	10 40	7 30	Fair Grounds	8 30	12 35	4 45
2 30	10 51	7 40	Beihl	8 20	12 24	4 34
2 36	11 00	7 45	Vicksburg	8 15	12 16	4 28
3 00	11 20	8 00	Millinburg	7 60	12 00	4 13
3 28		8 22	Milmont	7 40		3 52
3 40		8 33	Laurelton	7 30		3 40
5 00		9 48	Cohnin	6 18		2 20
5 30		10 15	Rising Spring	5 50		1 50
		10 30	Centre Hall			1 28
		10 48	Gregg			1 19
		11 00	Linden Hall			1 08
		11 10	Oak Hall			1 00
		11 28	Lemont			12 50

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 10 a m, and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7 50 p m.

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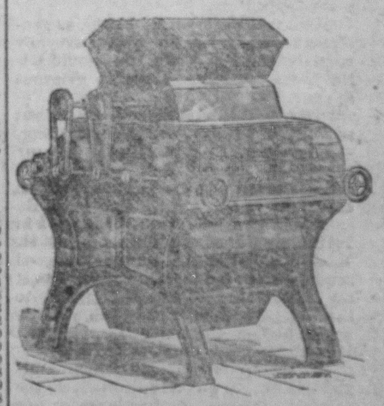

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THE SECRET OF THE BROOK.

The silver brook is dancing light
All in the golden sunshine bright;
Across the stones with moss bedight.
Its curling eddies whirl and fight,
In many a lovely nook;
It murmurs with melodious flow
Among the lilies white as snow,
As onward it doth singing go
Toward the mighty sea below:
Thus ripples on the brook.

Come to me, Love! The day is fair
And blossom-scented is the air,
The flowers their choicest colors wear,
'Tis beauty here and beauty there,
Far as the eye can see,
Together let us joyous sing,
While sunny summer-time doth bring
Fresh life and joy to everything,
For time alas! is on the wing;
Come, Come, my love, to me!

There's tender music in the sound
Of plashing waters all around,
As o'er the pebbles light doth bound—
So light it doth scarce touch the ground—
The ever-rippling brook.
Oh, Love, each mellow, dulcet tone
Speaks to our souls, as here we own
We for each other live alone;
The secret of our hearts is shown
And written in Life's Book.

A FALSE FRIEND.

I returned only three months ago from Melbourne, when I had been in practice as a surgeon for about ten years. I stood so well in the front rank of my profession that when a gentleman who held very high political rank in Victoria met with a severe and ultimately fatal accident, I was called in to attand him. I suppress his name for reasons which will be obvious later on; but for convenience I will call him Sir James Reilly.

Sir James was one of the largest land and stock holders in the colony. When I knew him no man in Australia was more respected or looked up to. He had been knighted as a small reward for his services as a colonial minister; he had received all kinds of gratifying testimonials from his fellow-citizens; his word in all the transactions of life was as good as another man's bond; and yet Sir James, forty years before, had come to Australia as a convict, on account of the disgraceful crime of forgery.

Sir James lived in a beautiful house distant a few miles from the center of the city. In spite of his seventy years he was a good and active horseman; and one morning as was his frequent custom, he rode into Melbourne in order to transact some business with his solicitor. He had quitted the lawyer's office, and was already half way home again, when his horse was frightened by some blasting operations which were being carried on in connection with the making of a new road. The animal became restive, and finally threw Sir James. He fell heavily upon a heap of stones, and his groom coming up found him lying insensible. The unfortunate gentleman, who was well known to everyone in the neighborhood, was tenderly carried to the nearest house; and no sooner did he regain consciousness than he sent his servant for his carriage, and dispached a messenger to request me to go at once to his house. I rode thither immediately, and reached the place before Sir James' arrival. I feared, of course, that he had met with an accident; but I had not the faintest idea of the nature of it; and therefore I was greatly shocked when, a few minutes later, I saw him lifted from his carriage, helpless and well-nigh speechless. He was conveyed to his bedroom, which was upon the ground floor; and upon examining him I discovered that several of his ribs were broken, that the internal organs had been injured and that there was, practically speaking, no hope of his recovery. Sir James was a bachelor, and had no female relatives in the colony. He might live, I knew, for some days; and his housekeeper, though a kind and thoughtful woman, was too far advanced in years to be capable of properly attending upon her unfortunate master, I sent the groom back to Melbourn for an experienced hospital nurse, and in the meantime remained with my distinguished patient, and did all that lay in my power for him.

Sir James had fainted during his removal from the carriage to the house, and he did not regain the use of his senses for some hours afterward. I was sitting by his bedside when he opened his eyes.

"So I'm not gone yet, doctor," he said, with a weird kind of humor. "Can this last long?"

"Who can say?" I replied. "You are sadly hurt. Are you in much pain?"

"No, thank God! In pain but not in severe pain."

"I should warn you." I said, as gently as I could, "that if you have any worldly affairs to settle, you should settle them speedily. There is grievous danger."

"I know it," he returned, with a sad smile; "but I have settled everything,—everything, that is, that a lawyer could help me in. Yet, before I die there is something that I should like to confide to you."

"I was born," he said, "in London in 1812. My father was the rector of St. ——'s; and after putting me to a good school he sent me to Cambridge. I took my degrees in 1833 and then went to the bar. My chief friend both at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple, was Horace Raven, a young man who possessed astonishing ability, remarkably good looks, great ambition, and the prospect of succeeding to a large fortune and to one of the oldest English baronetcies. In all these respects he was, I need scarcely say, my superior. I was a poor man; I had only my energies to depend upon; and I had no influential relatives, no near relatives, no near relatives indeed of any kind, except my father, I being an only child, and my mother having died during my infancy. At the bar I was for a youngster, fairly successful. Raven and I had chambers together; we had our law-books in common; and we were on such terms of friendship that we were known on our staircase as "the Brothers.' For some years I lived a very happy life. I made enough to enable myself to live in tolerable comfort; and in time indeed I felt myself to be justified in looking out for a wife.

"One evening Raven and I went to a ball at Lady D——'s. We there met a a Miss Mary Bagster, a young girl of surpassing beauty; and before the night was spent we had both—as I learned subsequently—fallen in love with her. Her father, like mine, was a poor clergyman. I had but little difficulty in establishing myself upon a footing of intimacy with her family; and often when I visited them, Raven accompanied me. Mary, though she was as I have said, inexpressibly lovely, was of a somewhat cold disposition, She was unenthusiastic and self-contained to an unusual degree; and yet, in her way, she was ambitious. She desired to marry a man who would make his way in the world; and it was only after some flattering hints about me and my ability had been let drop in her presence by her father, who had evidently favored me, that she consented to become my wife. Raven was not at Bagster's house on that eventful evening. Next morning, when I met him at our chambers, I told him of what had occurred. He changed color—which, at the time, I attributed to the strength of his friendship for me—and then congratulated me in a somewhat extravagant manner.

"'When are you going to be married?' he asked.

"'Soon,' I replied. 'There is no reason why we should delay. I could wish that I were a little better off; but our misfortune in that respect will, I trust, disappear in course of time. As it is, we shall, I think, be able to do pretty well.'

"'I wish you joy!' said Raven, as he rose to go into the Chancellor's Court where he had a brief that morning.

"I had then no idea that he also loved Mary Bagster, and that he had determined, even at that late hour, if not to wrench her from me for himself, at least to prevent my marrying her. His conduct toward me remained, so far as I could see, exactly what it had been previous to my engagement. He was genial and friendly, appeared to take an absorbing interest in all my plans for the future, and actually acompanied me to Brunswick Square to look over a house which was to be let, and which I thought of taking and furnishing. I found that the place would be rather beyond my means, and regretfully told him so.

"'Never mind, Jack,' he said; 'you will find something better perhaps. But I certainly should like you to have the house.'

"That evening we were sitting together over the fire. 'Jack?' he said suddenly, 'we are old friends, and I want to give you a handsome present.'

"He had, I should explain, recently succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates, and was now a rich man.

"'You are very good,' I answered. 'Anything that you may give us will be valued not merely for itself, but for the sake of the giver.'

"'We have been in chambers together,' he resumed, 'for more than seven years. I shan't like losing your company; for of course I shall be robbed of a good deal of it now. Be plain with me, Jack. Would not money be more useful to you than a mere present? It usually is acceptable, I believe, in these cases.'

"I thanked him feelingly for his forethought. 'It would be particularly welcome,' I said.

"Without another word, he drew his chair to the table, took his check-book from a drawer, and filled in a draft, which, after he had carefully examined, he handed to me.

"I took it, and gazed at it with astonishment! it was for a thousand pounds! 'My dear Raven,' I gasped, for I was overcome by this act of apparent and totally unexpected generosity, 'it is too much; it is too good of you. I cannot think of accepting it.'

"'You know that I can well afford it,' he said curtly. I insist upon your taking it. If you refuse, we can no longer remain on terms of friendship.'

"'Nay, Raven,' I cried, while my heart seemed to rise to my throat. 'Do not misunderstand me. This is noble of you. I thank you with all my heart; but I cannot accept such a large sum.'

"He would not listen, however to my refusal; and finally I pocketed both my pride and the draft.

"Mary Bagster was at the time paying a short visit to her friends in the country; and thus it happened that I did not mention the fact of my having received Raven's handsome present either to her or to any one else. I looked forward to surprising her with the news upon her return to town; and in the meantime I sent the draft to my banker's, a well-known private firm, with which I had but recently opened an account.

"A few mornings afterward I was sitting at breakfast in my bachelor lodgings in Chapel Street, Bedford Row, when, without warning, a police officer entered my room, and showing me a warrant which authorized him to arrest me on a charge of forgery, took me into custody.

"As you may expect, I was thunderstruck. 'Forgery? Forgery of what?' I exclaimed, half-maddened by the monstrous charge.

"But I soon learned a little, and guessed the rest. Raven, in order to dispose of me, and to effectually put a stop to my marriage, had written out the draft in an unusual manner, and had appended his name in a way which had caused his banker to decline to cash the check, and to endorse it with the words: 'Signature differs.'

"The draft had been returned in this condition to Raven, who without hesitation had pronounced it to be a forgery. According to his story, which was only too plausible, I alone could be the criminal. The check was payable to me; I had access to the drawer in which he kept the book from which the form had been torn; and the clumsy signiture had been written much as I might have written it.

"You can guess the sequel, doctor. I was tried; and although I was very ably defended by a leading counsel, who was a personal friend of mine. I was convicted and sentenced to transportation. How shall I describe to you the agony of those days! In due course I was sent out here with a ship load of cut-throats and felons. In a few years, doubtless, I was nearly forgotten at home, for my conviction killed my father; and who else was to remember me save Raven and Mary Bagster, whom he, to add to my wretchedness, soon afterward married?"

At this point Sir James was seized with spasmodic pains, brought on by his excitement; and I was obliged to temporarily forbid his continuing the painful narrative. An hour or two later however, finding him calmer, I permitted him to go on.

"I served my time," he continued; "and then, having no friends in England, I decided to remain here. Like many others, I went to the diggings, and, unlike most, was fortunate. I invested everything in land and stock; tried to make myself publicly useful; gradually obtained the confidence and respect of my fellow-citizens, and two or three years ago, as you know, received the honor of knighthood. I can now say with truth, doctor, that there is no man in Australia who would refuse to grasp me by the hand because I was once a convict.

"Has your innocence never been proved?" I asked.

"Never, he returned. "I might perhaps, have made a second endeavor to prove it long ago; but I could not bring myself to make her unhappy—unhappier, that is, than he has made her. As I have told you, she became Lady Raven. You cannot expect me to be able to tell you that the man who so cruelly swore away my liberty made her a good husband. He systematically ill-treated her; and althongh she bore him several children, and was, I have heard, an exemplary wife until she was crushed by his brutality, he behaved to her as he would not have behaved to his dogs. Do you know, doctor, that I preserve my love for her still? I have never ceased to love her, although she believed evil of me, and never sent me a single word of sympathy; and I have left everything I have to her eldest son who by this time has sons of his own. But I do not know whether or not she is dead. I have, however, provided that should she be living she is to have a life interest in my estate. Poor thing, she deserves it; for sadly did she suffer and not unfrequently, I expect, did she want.

"And he?" I asked. What became of Raven?"

"In time he deserted her, and plunged into the lowest depths of drunkenness and dissipation. He had wasted his fortune; and not very long ago I read that he had been picked up in a fit in the streets of Paris, and had died before his removal to the hospital."

"I am shortly going to England, Sir James," I said, "and if I can be of any use in discovering the poor lady's whereabouts, I shall be glad to do my best."

"You are going to England? I am happy to hear it. You then can do what I feared would have to be done for me by a third party. I want you to find Lady Raven and tell her what I have told you. Tell her that, although we have been separated for more than forty years, I still thing of her; that I die thinking of her; and that I forgive her; and—— Yes doctor, tell her, too, that I forgive him. I must forgive him. Yes; I do fully."

I need not go on to describe the painful hours I spent at Sir James's side ere death released him from his sufferings. Suffice it to say that he bore himself, even in his moments of greatest agony, with becoming resignation. Until the last he was thoughtful for all about him rather than for himself; and when the long sleep at last closed his weary eyes, I turned away; feeling that Australia had lost a man the memory of whom she might justly cherish.

Two or three months afterward I returned to England. Lady Raven, who for some time had been in impoverished circumstances, had meanwhile been discovered by my late patient's solicitors; and, before I saw her, she had been appraised of the provisions of Sir James Reilly's will.

I introduced myself to her as his friend; and found her occupying a pleasant but not very well furnished house in one of the best squares in Bayswater.

"It is all a mystery," she said to me, when she had first apologized for the disorder of her temporary abode. "Poor James! He was once very fond of me. It was many years ago. We should have married, you know, but for an unfortunate circumstance. Perhaps you have heard of it?"

I was slightly annoyed at the tone in which she spoke of her dead benefactor.

"I have heard of it, Lady Raven," I returned seriously.

"But it did not spoil his success in life," she continued with a slight laugh; "and now at last he has made restitution. Well, it is only what we deserve! He robbed my late husband, you know; and it is fitting that we should be his heirs—is it not?"

I was beginning to feel angry, Even if Sir James had been guilty, she had no right to speak of him now in so light and scornful a tone. Already I saw she was recklessly spending her newly acquired wealth, though she had not actually entered into possession of it, the will not having then been proved. Her misfortunes had not made a good woman of her. She was gaudily dressed. Instead of being in mourning, she was covered with jewelry. Surely, it was well for poor Sir James that this vain woman had never been his wife!

"Lady Raven," I said sternly, "we may as well end this. Sir James Reilly never injured you or any other living creature. It was your husband who was the criminal! He wrote his own name to that check which led to Sir Jame's transportation. He denied the facts, and caused your benefactor to be sent to the antipodes! And do you think that I, knowing all this, will suffer Sir Jame's fair name to be slandered?"

She turned pale, and clung for support to a chair. "Gracious powers!" she exclaimed; "is it—can it be true? I knew it! My husband once told me all, when he was delirious with drink. God forgive me!" and she fell like a corpse to the floor.

I summoned the servants, who carried her to her room. I then sent for a physician, and in the meantime did what I could to revive her. But my efforts were in vain, and soon after my colleague arrived she expired. An examination subsequently disclosed the fact that she had long been a sufferer from heart disease.

I am glad to be able to say that her son, who is now enjoying Sir James Reilly's munificent bequest is worthy of the legacy. A week or two ago he sailed with his family for Victoria, and it is his ambition there to follow in his benefactor's footsteps.

Agree for the law is costly.

ight.

We were sitting round the campfire one evening, watching the flames dance as the cool night wind fanned the embers, telling stories about camp-life in the Adirondacks, when I heard our guide, a strong fellow, heave a sigh that seemed to come from the depths of his heart.

"Why, Jim," I asked, "what's the matter? Are you tired after your long tramp to-day?"

"No, Miss Anna," he answered; "but I have been thinking of a story myself, and it is one that will make your heart ache."

"Come tell it to us," we all exclaimed; and after a little coaxing he began:

"Well you must know it happened ten years ago, when I was only a boy; but I often think of it as I sit by the campfire, and wonder if, after all, it were not a dream.

"One morning in early spring, as I was rowing down the lake, I noticed a fire on the other shore, just opposite; and, thinking some careless guide had left a campfire smouldering, I went across and landed. I had not gone back into the woods very far when I was confronted by a tall, stern-faced man, holding by the hand the loveliest little girl I had ever seen. She seemed too delicate a blossom to stay very long in these wild woods.

"I supposed the man saw how surprised I was, as he asked me some trifling question about the springs on the lake, then waited for me to go. But I was not going to do any such thing, and began playing with the little girl. I was only 14 years old, and boy-like, was attracted by her pretty face.

"Before the day was over I found out that the man had come to stay, and was going to build a log hut to live in all winter. His name, so he told me, was Alden, and his little girl's name was Twilight. Rather outlandish, I thought, but somehow it just suited her. He would not tell where he came from, but I could see he was a gentleman, and used to better living than we have.

"I suggested that I would stay and help him. He accepted my offer, asking me not to tell at the village that any stranger was down the lake. At night I went home, told father that I had an all summer's job, bought some nails and provisions and early next morning came down the lake again.

"We worked hard; and it was not long before we had a nice little log house made, with two rooms in it. You have seen it many times, I know, and very likely have played house in it; but I never want to see it again, it is too full of memories. Little Twilight was an old-fashioned child, always wanting to help her father and me. She would stand on the bench by the table and wipe the tin plates after each meal, all the time asking me the queerest qustions about heaven and God, telling me to be a good boy and meet her with Jesus by and by. One day her father overheard her, and with a groan, he caught the little one to his heart, begging her not to talk that way, unless she wanted to break his heart. I never heard her asking any more questions.

"How she did love that old mountain home yonder! She would sit for hours at a time, watching the lights and shadows play across it. She called it 'Twilight's Mountain', and to me the name has clung to it ever since.

"I can see the little figure now, seated on a little wooden chair I made for her, with her hands folded on her lap and her face, with such a far away-look on it, turned toward that old mountain, as if it were some living creature.

"After tea, during the long summer twilight, we would sit by the fire, she in her father's arms, her head on his shoulder, and listen while I told long stories, told me by my father. She would listen quietly, sometimes raising her hand to stroke the stern cheek above her, then looking into his face until, overcome by sleep, she would sink back and slumber in his arms. He would sit late into the night, holding the childish form, fearing to move lest he should disturb her.

"So the happy hours glided by, until one day in early autumn I noticed Twilight did not seem as well as usual. She never complained, but did not offer to help me, and would sit watching the mountain with such a dreamy look in her eyes that my heart sank within me. I noticed too she was thin, and her face had the same peaked look my little sister's had before she died. I felt sure she could not stand the severe winters we have, and one day told her father so. Perhaps I was too rough in telling him, for I shall never forget the look of anguish that came across his face, nor the low, muttered words, 'O God, not my Twilight, too!'

"Soon after, he took the child in his arms; and they sat a long time so, talking. I could catch a word now and then, as I went about my work. Very well, papa, only tired.' Then, as he bowed his head and groaned, 'Don't grieve, papa.'

"After that he was sterner than ever, hardly speaking a word except to the child, and would sit for hours watching her.

"I wanted him to send for old Mother Stanton, a capital nurse; but he scoffed at the idea, and broke out in bitter words against Him whom, I am sure, doeth all things for our good. He said God had taken all from him, and he was not surprised that even his baby must go.

"I have always been glad that we had such a fine autumn that year. The leaves turned the finest colors, and 'Twilight's Mountain' was one huge bouquet. Every day when the sun shone warm and bright, we would row across and walk up and down the beach, breathing the fresh breeze that came sweeping down the lake. It seemed strange to me that it did not bring health and vigor to the little one in my arms; but, alas! I felt she was slowly fading away.

"Gradually she became too weak to walk, and her father carried her, only letting me take her when he ate, and that was very little. We gave up our morning row, and stayed around camp, quietly waiting for the time to come when we should put her to sleep at the foot of the mountain she loved so well. It was her request, and her father promised it should be as she wished.

"Have you ever noticed that before a great storm there is a strange quiet. So it was the day the end came. The very wind refused to blow, and the birds stayed quit in their nests. She lingered through the day and throhgh the night. Toward early morning, her father called me, and I hurried to him to find him sitting by her little bed.

"I saw in a moment that the end had come, and stood quietly by. She lay with her eyes closed, her little hand clasping one of her father's. Suddenly her eyes opened, and she whispered, 'Papa, poor papa; then, looking beyond him with glad surprise, she exclaimed, 'Mamma!' With a slight sigh, Twilight had passed into perfect day."

When the voce ceased speaking all were silent among our little company. The story had brought up thoughts too deep for words. The fire had died out; and, in the friendly darkness, some of us had clasped hands, as if realizing how suddenly we are snatched away by the all-powerful destroyer, Death. Beyond us in the clear sky were soon the bright stars keeping up their steady light, and the water beneath us lapping the shore resembled the dying notes of music heard far away.

Camping Out.

This is the time of year from July to October inclusive, when, if ever, young, and old folks too, may go to the woods and mountains for an airing, for health, or for flowers, fish and fun. It is rare fun even for country boys (and the girls need not be excluded) to do this sort of thing, for they have new experiences of life, and a kind of romance, which the farm and village, and certainly the town, does not furnish. The gain in healthful recreation, in knowledge of natural history, and in a sort of useful independence is immense. All of which we value highly for our own boys, and which we enjoy even now most highly for ourselves. The place for camping should be dry, healthful, above all flats, and at some distance from swamps; not in dense woods, but in some pleasant opening, near to good water—a spring if possible—away from near neighbors, possibly in wild forest country, or near a mountain lake or stream, or by the sea.

The rockier it is the better, and there should be dry, dead wood, or handy stuff to burn, in abundance. Now, what to take. If spruce or hemlock boughs are plenty, a good shelter can be made of them; if not, a piece of strong cotton or canvas, eight feet by twelve, well sewed, and with eyelet holes in the corners, and two in each short side besides, to take tent ropes, all strongly made, will serve the purpose. The ropes must be about ten feet long each; hence one hundred feet of half-inch manilla or other good rope is requsite. This it will be well to boil in a pot of water, and when dry, stretch. Then it will not kink. A tent pole ten feet long, and crotched sticks to it, seven feet long to the crotches, may be cut on the ground probably; if not, must be provided. Of course, a good light ax or hatchet is essential. The mother will see that necessary food and cooking utensils are packed in a small compass. Thus equipped, and with rubber coats and blankets, a week or a month in the woods may well be spent with great pleasure and profit.

The Incas of Old.

No man can see Peru without wondering at the grandeur, the industry and the intelligence of the Inca Empire. They had arts which the world has forgotten; knowledge which the world never knew; thrift which their conquerors could never imitate, and wealth which made them the prey of every adventurer of the sixteenth century. Their temples and palaces were built of hewn stone from quarries that the Spaniards have not been able to discover, and the means by which they lifted blocks of granite weighing hundreds of tons is a problem no antiquarian has been able to solve.

They knew how to harden copper until it had an edge as keen and enduring as the finest of modern steel; they made ornaments of gold and silver and cut jewels as skillfully as the lapidaries of to-day, and their fabrics of woollen and cotton are spun and woven as smoothly as modern looms can make. They surpassed modern civilization in many things, and had a system of government under which millions of people lived and labored as a single family, with everything in common, knowing all arts but those of war and worshiping a deity almost parallel to that of the Christian God.

Hemmed in on one side by the impassable snows of the Andes, and on the other by a desert, lifted above the rest of the world unknown to them, in spirit as well as in fact, as peaceful and calm as the Andean stars, they established a system of civilization in which, for the first time since creation, the equal rights of every human being were recognized and observed. The great sea beating incessantly against their desolate coast was recognized by them as a symbol of the infinite, the omnipotence, whose force and majesty their simple logic could not comprehend; while the sun, whose heat and light made existence possible, was recognized as the source of all good. Hence these two elements, the sun and the ocean, were personified and were the object of the Incas' worship.

A Million Years old.

In boring the artesian well at White Plains, out in the eastern part of Nevada, under the auspices of the Central Pacific Railroad company, a large log, or several logs of wood were bored through at the depth of 1,615 feet below the surface. This has been a subject for discussion by scientists since, and a few evenings ago, in San Francisco, Dr. Harkness made it the subject for a very interesting lecture. Quite a large quantity of this wood was brought to the surface, and it was good, sound wood, in an almost perfect state of preservation, although its great depth and the character of the superincumbent strata showed that it was at least 1,000,000 years old. Microscopic examination shows that the ancient tree was similar to the present nutpine.

Knowledge, like religion, must be "experienced" in order to be known.

Canned Death.

Torpedo companies are more numerous now than ever before in the history of the oil region. When the Robert's torpedo patent expired, about two years ago, there were "moonlighters" waiting for the death. They had tasted the profits of the business, and knew Robert's died a millionaire. Competition became lively. The Penn bank and other syndicates advanced oil and producers, thinking there would be a famine, liberally dosed their wells with glycerine. As a result, heavy capital and other than Roberts' came into the torpeo trade.

Between Warren and Kinzua there is located one of the most extensive nitroglycerine factories in the oil region. The white buildings standing in pretty relief against the surrounding green are substantial, having cost about $15,000.

The boarding house for the workmen and the stables are protected from an explosion at the factory by an intervening hill.

If you are nervous you will remain without the lines of the company's 200 acres of land. The Allegheny river forms one boundary. In the stone house at the railroad station you are impressed with the danger surrounding the manufacture of nitro-glycerine.

Heavy drums made of boiler iron contain 1,500 pounds each of acid. After being critically tested it is sent to the factory, where 9,000 to 10,000 pounds of the terrible explosive are daily manufactured. Everything about the factory is conducted in the most careful and systematic manner. Cleanliness is a motto. The floors of the factory are as bright as a man-o'-war decks. While visiting the works you are constantly oppressed with the fear of an impending calamity. This very fear adds to your nervous curiosity, and when you enter one of the magazines you shudder to imagine a blow against one of the glycerine cans. To distribute this deadly compound without loss of life or property requires care and the study of a clear mind.

A score or more of magazines are located in the several oil districts. These are supplied mainly by wagons. Cans holding from thirteen to twenty six pounds are used. These are placed in upholstered compartments in the wagons. Under the cans a zinc tray is fitted to catch any leakage. In the early days of the business this precaution was not taken, and the strong acid ate through the tin, allowing the contents to reach the axles, causing the horrible accidents so frequent then.

To reach these magazines the drivers of the torpedo wagons must either run the risk of arrest or oftentimes take circuitous routes around boroughs. An accident to one of these wagons occurring in a town proves almost as destructive as an earthquake.

Boats especially built are used to transport the glycerine to the Lower Pennsylvania and Ohio districts. These boats are about four feet wide and are thirty feet long. Each carries from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of glycerine. Think of the lives and property one of these stilletto-shaped crafts endangers in a journey from a few miles above here to Marietta, on the Ohio! Each of these dread destroyers carries two men. They are instructed to tie up at night. Perhaps they do and perhaps they don't. All depends on the kind of men they are. If sober, watchful and not of suicidal disposition, the danger of an explosion is greatly lessened. If, becoming intoxicated, they allow the boat to drift with the current, while they revel in the realms of their stupor, an awful calamity is imminent.

The boatmen will acknowledg their fear when they think of the danger they are exposed to during the long water journey. They pass under a score of bridges, and especially is there danger when passing the bridges at Pittsburg. An explosion under one of these would be frightful indeed. There are so many boats, too, and the pilots, not knowing that the stiletto-like boat is laden with a South American earthquake, are not so cautious as they certainly would be if they were so informed.

This element of danger, while not often present on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, has never been seriously thought of by the people.

A Lion of Great Prominence.

An extraordinary passenger recently arrived in Liverpool by the royal mail steamer from Africa in the shape of a magnificent male lion of such enormous dimensions as are now rarely found in zoological gardens, where lions are generally bred for generations in captivity, and are for the most part small in size and partly deformed. As this monarch of the wilderness is still in his pounger years, and is likely to grow considerably yet, he certainly promises to be the largest and most beautiful lion ever seen in England. Although so very strong and powerful, the noble beast is as gentle as a lamb, and was the pet of the whole ship from the captain down to the cabin boy. He hails from Central Africa, and was brought over in a cage of the size of the large room. His food on the passage consisted of twenty-four sheep and twelve goats. It is twenty-four years since an animal of this sort was landed in Liverpool.

Men of Letters.

It is an interesting fact that many American men of letters are not college graduates. Walt Whitman, Whipple, Trowbridge, Field, Parton, Bayard Taylor, Eggleston, Harte, Howells, James, Aldrich, Lathrop, Stockton, Platt, Cable, Crawford, Fawcett, Gilder, Harris, Carleton, "Mark Twain," Stoddart and Burroughs, it is said have gained all their knowledge and culture outside of college walls.

Horse Raising.

This is a rapidly-growing industry in Montana. The pasturage is excellent and the thin air increases the animals lung capacity.

Those who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they love truth.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN PLYMOUTH!

Does a Similar Danger Threaten Everyone of Us?

HOW PUBLIC ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PERSONAL PERILS.

Rochester (N. Y.) Correspondence Indianapolis Sentinel

"Judge," said a young lawyer to a very successful senior," tell me the secret of your uniform success at the bar?"

"Ah, young man, that secret is a life study, but I will give it to you on condition that you pay all my bills during this session of court."

"Agreed, sir," said the junior.

"Evidence, indisputable evidence.

At the end of the month the judge reminded the young man of his promise.

"I recall no such promise."

"Ah, but you made it."

"Your evidence, please?"

And the judge, not having any witnesses, lost a case for once!

The man who can produce indisputable evidence wins public favor. I had an interview yesterday with the most successful of American advertisers, whose advertising is most successful because always backed by evidence.

"What styles of advertising do you use?" I asked H. H. Warner, Esq.

"Display, reading matter and paragraphs of testimonials."

"Have you many testimonials?'

In answer he showed me a large cabinet chock-full. "We have enough to fill Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia morning papers.

"Do you publish many of them?"

"Not a tithe. Wonderful as are those we do publish, we have thousands like them which we cannot use. 'Why not?' Let me tell you. 'Warner's safe cure' has probably been the most successful medicine for female disorders ever discovered. We have testimonials from ladies of the highest rank, but it would be indelicate to publish them. Likewise many statesmen, lawyers, clergymen, doctors of worldwide fame have been cured, but we can only refer to such persons in the most guarded terms, as we do in our reading articles."

"Are these reading articles successful?"

"When read they make such an impression that when the 'evil days' of ill health draw nigh they are remembered, and Warner's safe cure is used."

"No, sir, it is not necessary now, as at first, to do such constant and extensive advertising. A meritorious medicine sells itself after its merits are known. We present just evidence enough to disarm skeptics and to impress the merits of the remedies upon new consumers. We feel it to be our duty to do this. Hence, best to accomplish our mission of healing the sick, we have to use the reading-article style. People won't read plain testimonials."

"Yes, sir, thousands admit that had they not learned of Warner's safe cure through this clever style they would still be ailing and still impoverishing themselves in fees to unsuccessful 'practitioners.' It would do your soul good to read the letters of thanksgiving we get from mothers grateful for the perfect success which attends Warner's safe cure when used for children, and the surprised gratification with which men and women of older years and impaired vigor, testify to the youthful feelings restored to them by the same means."

"Are these good effects permanent?"

"Of all the cases of kidney, liver, urinary and female diseases we have cured, not two per cent, of them report a return of their disorders. Who else can show such a record?"

"What is the secret of Warner's safe cure permanently reaching so many serious disorders?"

"I will explain by an illustration: The little town of Plymouth, Pa., has been plague-stricken for several months because its water supply was carelessly poisoned. The kidneys and liver are the sources of physical well-being. If polluted by disease, all the blood becomes poisoned and every organ is affected *and this great danger threatens every one, who neglects to treat himself promptly*. I was nearly dead myself of extreme kidney disease, but what is now Warner's safe cure cured me, and I know it is the *only remedy in the world that can cure such disorders*, for I tried everything else in vain. Cured by it myself, I bought it and, from a sense of duty, presented it to the world. Only by restoring the kidneys and liver can disease leave the blood and the system.

A celebrated sanitarian physician once said to me. "The secret of the wonderful success of Warner's safe cure is that it is sovereign over all kidney, liver and urinary diseases, which primarily or secondarily make up the majority of human ailments. Like all great discoveries it is remarkably simple."

The house of H. H. Warner & Co. stands deservedly high in Rochester, and it is certainly matter of congratulation that merit has been recognized all over the world, and that this success has been unqualifiedly deserved.

PEN POINT.

Soda.—Soda is an alkali which was formerly obtained in large quantities from the ashes of kali and various other marine plants growing on the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and to which ashes the name of barrilla is given; a more impure soda was obtained from kelp, which is the ashes of different sea-weeds found on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland; a large trade was formerly carried on in these articles, but it is now found cheaper to make soda by the decomposition of salt. The salt is put into a furnace, and sulphuric acid poured upon it; the heat first melts it, and then roasts it into sulphate of soda, or salt-cake, as it is called; this is afterwards put into another furnace with an equal weight of carbonate of lime, either in the form of limestone or chalk, and half its weight of small coal; the whole is subjected to intense heat; during which many chemical changes take place. The mass, when raked out to cool, consists of black-ash and ball soda, it is afterwards separated from insoluble impurities by being dissolved in warm water, and, after being further purified in the furnace, becomes the soda of commerce which is in fact carbonate of soda.

SODA BISCUIT.—One pint sweet milk, three pints of flour, a pinch of salt, half a cup of butter and lard mixed, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. Mix soda in the milk and cream of tartar in the flour. Rub the shortening in the flour, then add the milk; mix and roll lightly, handling as little as possible. Make into small cakes and bake in a quick oven.

ITALIAN MAIZE FLOUR PORRIDGE.—Put one pint of water into a stewpan; when boiling add a little salt, then stir in with a wooden spoon or stick sufficient coarse maize flour to make it the consistency required, boil it for twenty minutes stirring almost continually, pour it into plates, and eat with milk in the same manner as oatmeal porridge.

GOOSBERRY JAM.—Stew the berries in a little water, then strain through a sieve and return to the preserving kettle, adding three quarters of a pound of stewed fruit, and let it boil until it will harden when a little is exposed to the air upon a spoon.

The Prussian Diet has been asked for grants for the extension and completion of the network of State railroads to the extent of 60,700,000 marks. Of this sum 49,480,000 marks are required for the construction of 14 new lines of a total length of 365 miles, and the balance is needed for the completion of existing railroads.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE is now served in dainty little poke bonnets made of satin paper with a little string of ribbon attached.

Brought Home in a Wagon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mr. J. Helmus, Vice President of the City Brewery, was brought home in a wagon, carried up stairs by two of his men and laid on the bed. He was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism contracted in the ice vaults of the brewery. He refused to have a doctor, but dispatched a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, with the result that in one week he was entirely cured and able to return to his desk.

A large charity is the growth of years, the last result of many trials.

A Trunk Manufacturer Arises to Remark.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 10, 1883.

"For diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary organs I received great benefit from HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I pronounce it the best."—H. W. Payne, Manufacturer Harnesses, Trunks, etc., 447 Main St.

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY is no "hit or miss" compound or old woman's mixture. It is prepared by a scientific pharmacist, with a full knowledge of the powers and virtues of each ingredient in the class of diseases which it cures. It is purely vegetable and can not harm the youngest child or the most feeble invalid.

I was afflicted with kidney disease, and suffered intensely. I was induced to try HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Richmond Henshaw, Providence, R. I.

We lose the peace of years when we hunt after the rapture of moments.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated-Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

It often seems more difficult to preserve a blessing than to obtain it.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Flowers that come from a loved hand are more praised than diamonds.

If you want a dog send 15c. for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, 100 engravings, colored plate. Associated Fanciers, 237 S. Eighth St., Phila.

When you bury animosity, never mind putting up a tombstone.

Frazer Axle Grease

lasts four times as long as any other. Use it, and save your horses and wagons. A trial will prove that we are right.

Whatever is obtained by deceit cheats no man as much as the getter.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

The becoming graces: Devotion, patience, courage and fortitude.

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 6 Mercer St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a specific for indigestion, stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at least, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland the Bitters act with regular distinctness, regulating and invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Narrow Escape.

ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882 "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys.*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother,
"Or daughter!!!!
"Can be made the picture of health
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

TO PHYSICIANS!

We invite your attention to our new, clean and convenient application of the principle of **counter-irritation** as shown by our

MEDICATED BODY BANDS.

Highly indorsed by prominent members of the profession, for the CURE of **Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Painful and Difficult Menstruation, Pleurisy, Pains in the Side, Back, Bowels,** and **Kidneys.** Excellent for **Cholera** in all forms, warming the bowels and checking discharges. Supplied to you or your patients through Drug stores, or by mail for receipt of 6s. Send for circulars and testimonials from physicians & patients. Agents wanted. NEW YORK HEALTH AGENCY, 285 Broadway, N. Y.

SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES AND FRECKLES CURED by DR. HUTCHINSON, Chicago Dermal Institute, Chicago, Ill. **TREATMENTS**, by mail, **FREE.** Send two 2-cent stamps.

$50,000 paid to members at marriage by the Single Men's Endowment Association of Minneapolis, Minn. Examined and approved by A. R. McGill, Ins. Com. of Minnesota. Write for circulars.

SITUATIONS FREE. Circulars for postage. Home Study—60 Professors. **Correspondence University.** Chicago, Ill.

A **BIG OFFER.** To introduce them, we will **GIVE AWAY** 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. **The National Co.,** 25 DEY ST., N. Y.

Gen. Grant's MEMOIRS ready for Agents. For extra special terms and inside track, address **APPOMATTOX,** Box 179, Philadelphia Pa.

Palms' Business College, Philadelphia. Terms only $40. Situations furnished. Write for circulars.

WANTED unemployed Men or Women Profor abroad. Send 50 cts. for a sample (or $1 for 2), of new patented article which sells at sight in every family, store or factory. WESTLAND SAFETY LAMP CO., P. O. Box 497, Providence, R. I.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

BAUGH'S

$25 PHOSPHATE

Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. We are selling Baugh's Strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones, at very low Prices. It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands direct from us. Send your name and address, and we will mail you our Phosphate Guide. BAUGH & SONS, 20 So. 3d. Ave. Philada., Pa.

30 431

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

TELEGRAPHY TAUGHT AND SITUATIONS FURNISHED. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free Civrada Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

ONE teaspoon of baking powder and an egg improves dressing.

Thirst teaches all animals to drink, but drunkenness belongs only to man.

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man," says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhœa, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Virtue, like a dowerless beauty, has more admirers than followers.

Blowing Up Hell Gate

has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the organs of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength and life; let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

It is more shameful to distrust one's friends than to be deceived by them:

We guarantee the speedy, painless and permanent cure without knife, caustic or salve, of the largest pile tumors. Pamphlet and references sent for two letter stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Riches never yet made a great man.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT **GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DOMESTIC.

CURRANT JELLY.—Weigh the currants without removing their stems. Do not wash them, but carefully remove leaves and whatever foreign substance may have formed an attachment to them. To each pound of fruit allow half the weight of granulated sugar. Put a few currants into a porcelain-lined kettle; mash them with anything that comes handy; add a teaspoonful of water and the rest of the fruit, and boil for twenty minutes, stirring often to prevent scorching. Strain through a three-cornered bag made of some strong rather close texture into either earthen or wooden vessels; never use tin. When strained return the liquid to the kettle, let it boil for two or three minutes, not more, and add sugar. The very moment the sugar is entirely dissolved the jelly is done and must be immediately placed in glasses. Gather the fruit as soon as ripe, but do not gather directly after a rain.

MELTED BUTTER.—This being the basis of many sauces, its preparation is important. Put into a small saucepan two ounces of soft, fresh butter and a large tablespoonful of flour. Mix these well together, with a wooden spoon, and then add about half a pint of cold water, nearly a teaspoonful of salt and a little white pepper. Set this over the fire and stir it continually until nearly boiling. The ingredients ought to be perfectly blended; but this butter, from bad quality or other cause, will frequently float as oil on the surface. This imperfection may be partially remedied by adding a little cold water, and then pouring the sauce quickly from the saucepan into a basin and back again several times. When prepared for other sauces less water may be used if the flavoring additions are fluid, and rather more where these, as in egg sauce, have a thickening tendency. Acids, when mixed with melted butter, being apt to make it "oil," must be well stirred in. When a light colored sauce is required, milk may be substituted for water in the melted butter.

ORANGE CARDINAL.—Allow a large orange and three ounces of sugar to each bottle of wine. Peel the oranges very thin, put the yellow peelings in wine and let them draw a few hours; or if the cardinal is wanted at once, scald the peels cover and let them draw until cold. Meanwhile, having peeled off all the white rind, slice the oranges very thin in a bowl, and cover them with powdered sugar, to stand while the peel is drawing. Then strain the wine or water from the peelings over the fruit, adding all the sugar required, and after this the wine, with a bottle of sparkling Moselle or champagne poured in at last.

THERE are many who believe that venison always tastes better out of a chafing dish than served in any other way."

THE MISSION OF A MIGHTY REMEDY.—Do you know, sick reader, what VINEGAR BITTERS is doing for thousands of invalids like yourself? We will tell you. It is purifying their diseased blood, strengthening their weakened organs, regulating the disordered functions of their bodies, and bringing every part of their systems into harmony with the laws of health.

PANCAKES stuffed with quinces are now put forth as "Vienna puffins." Sometimes there is a good deal of trash in a name.

Solid Chunks of Wisdom.

THE only answer to all criticism, the true test of all work, is the result and when Carboline restores the hair we know that it is the best restorer.

CURRANT VINEGAR.—This vinegar is made by simply pressing the fruit to a mash, let it stand a night, then strain the juice off clear and fill bottles to the brim. Set them uncorked in the sun, or in a warm place, until the fermentation ceases, any little impurity that rises, skim off with a piece of blotting-paper, and cork the bottles well. White currants are excellent for delicate pale vinegar. Red ones make a vinegar equal to that made from the finest red wine.

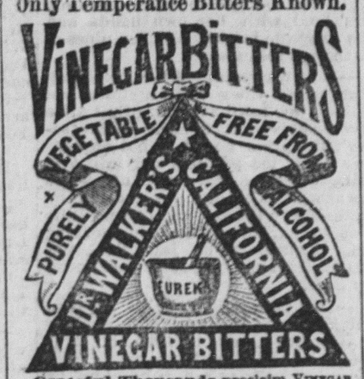
CHERRY EXTRACT.—Take the pits of the cherry—as extracted for other purposes—and wash them perfectly clean from any particle of cherry pulp. Bruise them finely in a stone mortar. Put this paste into a demijohn. Cover this with best of home-made or American-made Catawba or California brandy. Allow this to remain for three months, keep in a moderate warm place. The extract, which will be the result, will impart a high cherry flavor to all kinds of confectionery, pastries and beverages.

QUINCE LIQUEUR.—Ripe yellow quinces must be washed and wiped dry, not peeled; grate them on a coarse grater; sprinkle powdered loaf sugar among them and let them stand till next day, then press and filter the juice; to every pint of this add an equal quanty of proof spirit and half a pound of fine sugar. Let the liqueur stand a fortnight, shaking the bottle occasionally.

TO DETECT ADULTERATED HONEY.—It is a well-established fact that all pure honey will, as a general rule, granulate, if exposed to a sufficiently low temperature. Ordinary honey remaining liquid in cold weather, when exposed to the air, should be regarded as suspicious and put to a test. The presence of glucose in such honey may be ascertained as follows: Place a small quantity in a cup, and add to it some strong tea. If the poorer grades of glucose are present it will turn dark, like ink. If it is combined with the better qualities of glucose, the fact may be determined by the use of a little alcohol. Pure honey will unite with alcohol, but glucose has no affinity for it, and they separate, like oil and water. A common method of adulteration has been practiced by placing a piece of fine comb-honey in a jelly cup and filling it with glucose. If this were pure honey, it would become candied and conceal the comb.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Made from California roots and herbs, free from **Alcoholic** Stimulants. **A Purgative** and Tonic.

This Bitters cures **Female** Complaints, Inflammatory and Chronic **Rheumatism,** Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Blood, **Liver** and **Kidney** Diseases.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pneumonia, and Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, are cured by the use of the Bitters.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

It Invigorates the Stomach, and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

No Person can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, are destroyed and removed from the system.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: *Give* the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 526, 528 & 532 Washington St. Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated with the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the virtues of Swift's Specific. I improved from the very first dose. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctors said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1884, I was a well man again. LEM. McCLENDON.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. B. CROMBY, Manager Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division.

Atlanta, Ga., April 19, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing. It is

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

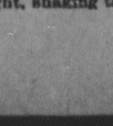
HAY-FEVER

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CIDER

MACHINERY Send for our New 1885 CATALOGUE mailed FREE Boschert & Boomer Press Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug



bearing a *red tin tag;* that Lorillard's **Rose Leaf** fine cut; that Lorillard's **Navy Clippings,** and that Lorillard's **Snuffs,** are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

DYSPEPSIA

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Mrs. Bosworth, of Amherst, N. H., after trying many "sure cures" without benefit, found that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

hit the nail on the head and restored her to health. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, &c., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it will cure you if you give it a fair chance. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1.00.

A Skin of Beauty is a joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished

Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the HAUT TON (a patient:)—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City, at R. H. Macy's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealer. ☞ Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

PENNYROYAL PILLS!
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH"
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best made. Indispensable TO LADIES. Inclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter sent you by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2507 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

WORMS
In the human body ERADICATED by using **CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!**
INFALLIBLE
An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle.
☞ FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by DR. J. R. MAYER, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 821 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 1722 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

ASTHMA samples of Dr. R. V. Pierce's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to all who apply. It is also an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds and Catarrh. 50c. and $1.00 packages sent by mail.

AND

CATARRH A. ETHRIDGE, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Rome, N. Y.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN. Jefferson, Wisconsin

BEST TRUSS EVER USED.

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the

New York Elastic Truss Company, 744 B'dway, New York

DYER'S BEARD ELIXIR. Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald head, in 20 to 30 days. No injury. Really the best in the world. 1 or 2 Pkgs. does the work. Will guess it or forfeit $100. Prize for Package with formula mailed and postpaid 25 cts., stamps or silver. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Agt's, Palestine, Ill.

MONEY $10 TO $20 A DAY made with outfits for manufacturing Stencils, Key Checks and Rubber Stamps. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE.

UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., Pelton Piano Co., &c. MFR'd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO., GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Tin Cans sent by Mail, 25c

QUICK sales, and 300 per ct. profit made by men and women with our labor-saving invention. A lady cleared $20 in one street. An Agent writes: "Your plan brings money quickest of any I ever tried." Any man or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We guarantee it the best paying in the land. $1 sample quick selling goods free to any lady or gent who will devote a few hours daily. Experience unnecessary; no talking. Write quick and secure your county. Address, B. Q. Merrill & Co. Chicago.

PATENTS OBTAINED for inventors. Circulars free. H. B. SNOW & CO., Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

Don't Discharge your Doctor

But tell him frankly you are getting desperate. Perhaps he will review his treatment, and advise a trial of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

In this case, as in many others, the change worked wonders:—

Three years ago I suffered greatly from Liver Complaint, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Headache; my stomach was disordered, and, although I ate sparingly, of carefully selected food, I was in constant distress from indigestion. I was troubled with sleeplessness, and became so emaciated and feeble that I was unable to leave my room. After remaining in this reduced condition over a month, and receiving no benefit from the medicines prescribed for me, I obtained my doctor's consent to a trial of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished the first bottle of this medicine I began to improve. By its continued use the troubles with my liver and stomach gradually disappeared, and my appetite and strength returned. After taking eight bottles my health was fully restored, and I am again able to attend to my business.—Isaac D. Yarrington, Bunker Hill st., Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.

Copyrighted.
For all disorders of the Blood, use
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

CENTRE HALL, PA., AUG. 12 1885.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions.
One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.
☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

Garmans.

BUSH'S ARCADE, *Bellefonte, Pa.*, 1885.

Tremendous bargains for the next month as our stock must be reduced:

Beautiful styles in Plaid and Check neckwear or men at 25 cents.
All the nobby styles in hats.
Hosiery and handkerchiefs in many styles.
Beautiful Fans and Parasols.
Satins, Plush and Felt for fancy work.
Lace Curtains (80 styles) from $1 to $5 a pair.
Portiere from $5 to $15.
Curtain Poles from 40 cents to $1 a pair.
Children's Lace Caps.
Ornaments for Fancy Work were 9c, now 6.
Yard wide unbleached muslin, 7c quality now 5.

DRESS GOODS.

40 inch Coupure Cloth was 42c, now 35c.
36 inch Colored Cashmere was 33c, now 27c.
Lot of Plaid and Brocade Goods were 10c, now 8c.
A great many pieces of Dress Ginghams were 12½c, now 10.
Brocade Velvets were 80c, now far below cost at 48c.
Plaids were 37½c, now 28.
Albatross was 22c, now 15c—Light Pink, Blue and Cream.
White, Pink and Blue Embroidered Dress Patterns below cost.
Table Linen at a bargain.
A large size 24 inch Handkerchief for Farmers at 6 cents.
Call Early and Examine the above Goods.

D. GARMAN & SON.

5:30 A. M. 9:00 P. M.

Garmans.

Our store is open to meet all trains from 5:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Our prices are positively the lowest consistent with strictly first-class goods.

Fans and parasols at a great reduction.

Summer underwear in all sizes.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town.

Bush Arcade, - - Bellefonte.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——ORIENTAL is the best.

——No more dry weather.

——Peaches are in market.

——A new telephone has been put in the bank.

——Overcoats, during the cool spell, were comfortable.

——Ask your grocer for ORIENTAL, full roller process flour.

——Get a glass of cool, sparkling soda at Murray's drug store.

——Pears were sold on the streets last week at $1.50 per bushel.

——You can now address him as James H. Dobbins, M. D., P. M.

——A movement is on foot for a division of Ferguson township.

——Rev. James D. Wilson will hold communion services at Spring Mills, on Sunday next, at 10½ a. m.

——Next Sabbath morning the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Reformed church, of this place.

——The frame work of the Reformed parsonage is now up, and indicates a snug home for Brother Land.

——A band festival will be held at Tusseyville, August 20th to 22nd. A good time is promised and all are invited.

——We have been informed that Mr. Curt Condo, who was lying seriously ill in some part of the west, is rapidly improving.

——The Democratic primary election was well attended, considering the number and importance of the offices to be voted for.

——Sunday papers are being sold regularly on our streets. The greater part of the reading matter is sensational and not the best for Sunday reading.

——Yony Deininger's planing mill has got as far as the finished foundation. How soon will we hear the whistle, Yony, and the buzz of the planers?

——There are about ten or eleven instruments on the telephone line to Spring Mills, and cause considerable confusion and difficulty in speaking.

——Henry S. Gross, a former citizen of Aaronsburg, and who did business there as a merchant thirty years ago, is at present with his wife visiting that burg

——A new building will soon be erected on Main street and will be used as an implement store. A few more good stores will draw more business to this place.

——D. Hess, of Linden Hall, P. M., has resigned. Put him down as one Republican who has sense enough to let a Democratic brother have his seat at the table.

——Mr. John Hoffer, of Bellefonte, is daily seen on our streets. He is having the buildings on his farm repaired and superintending the opening of the new street.

——Mr. C. Dinges has taken the agency for the steam laundry of Bellefonte. Persons who like to wear nicely polished linen, can have it done up at reasonable prices.

——Last Thursday night a heavy chilling rain set in, which continued all day Friday. The streams were much swollen in consequence, and there were many gullies washed in the fields.

——Mr. F. Herlacher is busy putting on the patent fire and water proof paint on roofs in this place. It is considered one of the best preparations of the kind in the market, and is the most economical thing that can be used to repair old roofs.

——The Pennsylvania railroad company having draped all the stations along their line upon the death of General Grant, failed to drape the station at this place. We suppose that they ran out of crape or forgot that there was a station at this place.

—Huckleberries are reported to be plenty in the Bear Meadows this year. In these meadows the berries grow on stalks fifteen feet hig, the stalks being strong and large enough to permit a man to climb and pick a large pail of the berries. There is no fish story about this. If you don't believe it, go and see for yourself.

——The Mifflinburg Union Sunday school excursion comes to Centre Hall on Thursday, the 13th. The *Telegraph* says: "For weeks past a committee representing all the Sunday schools of Mifflinburg have been consulting and arranging for a grand excursion and picnic of all the schools, and, as a result, we are now authorized and requested to announce that Centre Hall has been selected as the place and Thursday, the 13th, the time for the holding of said picnic—to go and return by train on the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad." Rates of fare for the round trip are: adults, 70 cents; children, 35 cents. The Mifflinburg band will be along.

——A Lewisburg dispatch to the Philadelphia *Record* says: "This place is deeply absorbed in a contest going on between Mrs. Dr. Harrison, a niece of ex-Senator Cameron, and Samuel H. Orwig, a leading lawyer. The dispute is over a line wall between the Cameron Hotel, owned by Mrs. Harrison, and the residence of Mr. Orwig. Mrs. Harrison personally stands over her workmen, and, if they hesitate to do her bidding, takes hold with her own hands and tears away the bricks and water pipes of Mr. Orwig's residence."

——A correspondent of the *Republican* counts up all the good institutions and societies we have at Centre Hall. He very sensibly omits to mention the "society" that gives no aid to but opposes every effort for progress and improvement. We have that breed of kittens here as well as other towns, and if they had their way there would be very little to do for our mechanics and working men. Fomenters of jealousies and petty strifes must be endured as necessary evils.

——Parties wanting to visit the cave by railroad have frequently inquired how far it is from Centre Hall station. It is three miles and almost level road. This is about as near as can be reached by railroad.

——If trains on our railroad are run to make close connections east, there will be a great deal of travel over it from Bellefonte and points west, as it would shorten the trip one hour.

——If you are a member of a church, a Good Templar or a man of conscientious scruples, you can get a glass of Murray's sparkling soda water and will feel all the better for it.

——Michael Derstine, after serving an apprenticeship of three years in Camp's cabinet shops, at this place, expects to sell one of John B. Gough's popular works, "Platform Echoes."

——Persons living in Penn's Valley can make a trip to Bellefonte by rail and return at two periods of the day, while people at Bellefonte can make but one trip to this valley and return in two days. Strange how queer it is.

——We had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. Kinter, of near Harrisburg, who made his first trip to Centre county last week, and thinks we have a rich and fine country here. Mr. Kinter is the father of the obliging agent at our railroad station.

——Mrs. David Witmer, formerly of Aaronsburg but now of Wisconsin, is visiting at William Wolf's and other relatives in our valley, preparatory to her departure for Los Angelos, Cal., where she thinks of making her future home with her two sons.

——Go to A. C. Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff House block, if you want a bargain in anything in the line of boots and shoes; everything he keeps is first-class goods of its kind and warranted. It will pay a railroad trip to buy boots and shoes at Mingle's. Try it.

——Dr. Runkle, of Philadelphia, formerly of this place, is up here on a visit. He looks fine, and is having a good practice in the city. He is a son of Judge Runkle, deceased.

——Grant memorial services were held at Bellefonte last Saturday. Ex-Governor Curtin presided over a crowded audience in the court house. The ex-governor made a short speech, and was followed by General Beaver, Rev. William Laurie, Judge Hay and Senator Alexander. Deep solemnity and interest prevailed. All the business places in town were closed.

——A fatal disease is prevailing among the hogs in the vicinity of Newark, Del. The disease strikes the animal suddenly, and after staggering awhile they fall over and die in convulsions.

——We are told that a snake about eighteen inches in length was found in one of the second-story bed rooms of the dwelling of Mr. Sandoe, of this place, a few days ago. How it got up stairs is the query. Maybe it went up to take a nap or frighten the little ones.

——The house to be built on the Fisher lot, on East Church street, in this place, by M. M. Musser, of Aaronsburg, has been let to Howard Homan. Mr. Homan will also build a house for himself near the station next summer.

——The Culinary Wire Basket is for cooking potatoes, meats, cabbage, eggs, etc. They can be placed in it and then in your cooking vessel. The basket, being constructed of wire, allows the heat from the steam to penetrate, thoroughly cooking the contents uniformly, and will not burn them. By the use of the Culinary Basket great trouble is avoided in so often cleaning your pot, as your meats, vegetables, etc., while cooking, are prevented in coming in contact with else than the wire ribs, and, when lifting vegetables, etc., it can be done without danger of scalding the hands, as the basket is provided with a bail. E. Z. Miller, Milroy, agent for Centre county. Get one. aug12-4t

——Among the leading establishments of Centre Hall, and one which our town can feel proud of, is Camp's furniture store, which for assortment, elegance and variety of goods, will compare with any in the county. His advertisement will appear next week.

——The Democratic county convention on Tuesday last, as usual, endorsed the actions of Governor Pattison, President Cleveland's policy and the principles and platform of the party in general.

——About twenty excursion tickets were sold at this station last Friday to persons who desired to attend the state G. A. R. encampment at Gettysburg. The Post of this place is well represented.

——Merchant tailoring in all its branches done at the Philad. Branch. A tailor of long experience superintends all work, and utmost satisfaction guaranteed. tf.

——The mortar used in the brick work of the Lutheran church is of a dark blue cast, and makes quite an improve mentin the looks of a building.

——The Democratic County Convention met at Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 11th. The convention was opened at 2 o'clock p. m. The attendance was not as large as previous conventions, owing to the few nominations to be made. Mr. L. T. Munson, of Bellefonte, was unanimously chosen as president.

The work before the convention was to make nominations for jury commissioner, coroner, and elect delegates to the next state convention, and transact other business of minor importance.

The result of the balloting was as follows: For jury commissioner, John Rhone, of Spring; for coroner, H. K. Hoy, of Bellefonte; delegates to the state convention, D. C. Keller, B. F. Hunter, L. G. Lingle and C. M. Bower. J. N. Cassinova was elected as delegate to the State Central Committee, and Adam Hoy chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

——ORIENTAL is the best in the market. Try a sack.

——The Twelfth Annual Inter-State Picnic Exhibition (Grangers) under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware, will open at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county Pa., on Monday, August 31, 1885, and continue until Monday, September 7th. Excursion rates at reduced fare will be arranged over the principal roads in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

R. H. THOMAS,
Manager Inter-State Picnic Exhibition, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

——Mr. Mechtly, from Snyder county, has commenced laying brick for the new Lutheran church in this place, and is assisted by five or six hands. With this force the work is progressing rapidly. The bricks are laid in black mortar, which has a slight bluish tint.

——CATTLE SALE.—Mr. J. C. Rankin will be at Centre Hall on August 17th with one hundred head of fine cattle, which will be offered for sale. Anybody desiring choice cattle should see him. aug5-2t

——We understand that lots 66x165 feet, can now be had at the low rates of from $100 to $125, on Hoffer street. Persons wishing to purchase should do so at once, as it can scarcely be expected that they can be had very long at these prices.

——Korman's store, at Oak Hall, is now open and ready to sell all kinds of dry goods and groceries. The stock is all new, and farmers will find prices as low as in Bellefonte, and fair and square dealing. Call at the new Oak Hall store and encourage it with a share of your patronage.

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

SPRING MILLS, August 11, 1885.

MR. EDITOR: The citizens of Gregg township have appointed a committee of six to look after the Canada thistles, and see that they are kept from going to seed. Any person neglecting this is liable to a fine of fifteen dollars. Any person injured can remove them and recover two dollars a day for their time from the person owning the land. This committee will enforce the law where it is found necessary. This is what every township should do at once.

We are sorry to state that our neighbor, Peter D. Phillips, fireman, met with a serious accident at Colyer & McCool's saw mill, near Woodward, on Monday, the 10th. The large wheel and shaft of the engine broke, and a piece of the shaft struck Phillips. At this writing it is not known if any bones are broken,

Mr. James J. Evens is able to walk around through the house again.

Rev. Kriter Evens was at home on a visit last week.

Rev. James Wilson and family are visiting at his father's home.

C. C. Cummings, sister and niece, from Philadelphia, are spending a few weeks in our town.

The writer has been informed that it is likely that this place is to be the permanent intersection of the railroads. Well, we have nothing against that—it is a very convenient place for that purpose.

* *

Michael Neye, the oldest citizen of Aaronsburg, died there on the 8th inst., in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

WOMEN are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back or kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex. aug

A NEW, FIRST CLASS SINGER SEWING MACHINE, of any No., can be had by any subscriber to the REPORTER, for the low price of $20, including the REPORTER one year. Along with it are all the usual attachments. We desire to offer our subscribers a good thing for their patronage, and, by a special arrangement, we are enabled to supply our subscribers with a new, standard sewing machine for a mere song. This offer we extend to new subscribers.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Clearfield, August 7.—Early yesterday morning the house of Samuel Hoover, in Knox township, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Hoover was burned to death.

TWENTY-TWO SAILORS LOST.

The New Bedford Bark Napoleon Crushed in the Ice in the Arctic.

San Francisco, August 8.—The *Commercial News* will publish to-morrow the arrival off coast this evening of the schooner James A. Garfield, twenty-six days from the Arctic Ocean, with news of the bark Napoleon, of New Beford. The Napoleon was crushed in the ice and twenty-two lives were lost. The number includes W. Rogers, of New Bedford, first officer; Thomas Pease, of the same place, third officer, and a man named Gazelle, of this city. The rest of the crew were saved.

The steamer Bacient, also of this port, was stove by the ice, but had been sufficiently repaired to finish her cruise. The season was stormy and late, with an unusual quantity of ice.

A PHYSICIAN'S BODY CREMATED.

Lancaster, August 7.—The body of Dr. Madens Stevens, Updagraff, a noted physician of Elmira, N. Y., was brought to this city at six o'clock this morning for incineration in the crematorium. It was taken at once to the crematorium and placed in the retort. About seven o'clock the heat had reached the required degree, and incineration was complete in about one hour.

BELLEFONTE LETTER

BELLEFONTE, August 11.

MR. EDITOR: Our business men do not look with a kindly eye upon the prospect of having S. S. Blair manage our railroad affairs. We suspect his loyalty to Bellesonte interests in view of recent changes in the schedule for Snow Shoe, and we do not think he has the kindest feelings towards the Penn's Valley road. Let us have fair play in this matter. Bellefonte has done much for railroads and other enterprises that have benefitted not only our town, but the county, in establishing a home market here for produce equal to any in the state.

The Penn's Valley trains are watched with anxious eyes to see what travel they bring hither, and whether the valley people will continue to visit us and do business here. The outlook thus far has been encouraging—the trains from the start have brought more passengers than was expected, and when the busy season is over with the farmers it is expected that travel will increase, and the new railroad will prove quite a benefit to our town.

General Beaver is slightly annoyed by the occasional newspaper squibs that C. L. Magee may become the choice of the machine bosses for governor. The machine is really not for Beaver, and if it does turn in for him it will be only because it can't head off the General with the masses.

The rumor that the *Watchman* will go into other hands under a five years' lease has raised the question as to what it meant. In one quarter it was quietly whispered that the change meant the conducting of the paper on the independent Democratic basis, viz: supporting only worthy men for office, nominated or not, and tsking a stand against rings and dishonest methods in the party machine. That is just the thing—we want such a sheet. But, let's wait and see.

Democrats and Republicans alike mourn the death of General Grant, and Saturday was observed here as a funeral day.

Members of the legislature should learn that appointments to federal places are made by the President and not by the Governor, and upon the recommendation of a congressman and not of an assemblyman. This knowledge would have quieted the heart of one of our members that a certain gentleman "shall not be appointed." It is rather a little previous for one who is not yet in the party to swell to such proportions and think to cast out good Democrats of lifelong service. How we apples swim!

The burned district is well nigh rebuilt, and will make one of the best business quarters of town.

Quite a crowd joined the Lock Haven excursion at this place, and all returned well pleased with the trip.

It has been made a criminal offence for any one to buy support from delegates to gain a public position. It is broadly hinted that on Tuesday delegates were offered payment of their hotel bills by one who thus sought to buy his way as a delegate to the state convention. I will stake my reputation as a lawyer that such conduct is punishable by fine and imprisonment, and delegates should take warning—corruption must be wiped out in Centre county among Democrats and Republicans. Shame, that men will stoop so low even for such a position; how poor must be their standing.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

MURDERERS SENT TO THEIR FINAL ACCOUNT.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 7.—J. O. Howard, Thomas Gee and Thomas McNeil were hanged here together to-day. The execution took place at 1:30 p. m. None of the men made any confession. Fully 5,000 people witnessed the execution. The men were all detested and their fate was fully merited.

THEY ALL HAD SHOT GUNS.

Lafayette, Ala., August 7.—William Hancock, aged fifty-seven, a farmer, residing eight miles from here, quarreled with his son William, yesterday, over a division of crops. Both had shot guns, and when the father raised his gun to fire, the son shot him dead. Another son then shot William in the eye, when he in turn was shot in the side by William. William has been arrested.

EIGHT GUESTS BURNED TO DEATH

Denver, Col., August 9.—The Montezuma Hotel, at Las Vegas Hot Springs, caught fire at 11:30 o'clock last night, and burned nearly to the ground in an hour. It is reported that eight persons perished in the flames.

NOTICE.—Jurors for the 2d week, August Term, need not attend, as there will be no court
G. R. BRETT,
2jul3t Prothonotary.

CASH FOR GRAIN.

Cash will be paid for red wheat, rye, oats and corn, at the roller mill, Centre Hall. tf

THE liver is the largest gland in the human organism and stands guard, as it were, at the portals of health. Properly performing its functions, it eliminates all impurities and disease germs from the blood; failing in this misery and disease follows. An occasional dose of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills will insure regular, healthy and vigorous action of this great gland, and save doctors' bills and days of misery. Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co,
Philadelphia Agents.

TESTIMONIALS

Many times are cut from the whole cloth, and for every one voluntarily given in praise of a meritorious article an unscrupulous and dishonest manufacturer can write up a dozen for his worthless products; but the following card from the traveler of Sower, Potts & Co., a publishing house known in almost every state in the Union, is so emphatic and to the point that we cannot refrain from giving it in evidence:

GEORGETOWN, PA.

J. A. McDONALD—*Dear Sir:* Please forward by express at once one bottle of Curtis' Carmelite Cordial to C. F. Camp, Esq., Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa. It cured me so quickly and completely last summer that I recommend it highly to all my friends.

A single bottle guaranteed to cure any case of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, summer complaints, cramps, or any intestinal irritation whatever, or money refunded in every instance. It should have a place in every household and traveler's satchel.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

AN ENTERPRISING, RELIABLE HOUSE.

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the throat, lungs and chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a sample bottle free.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Madrid, August 9.—The reports of cholera for Saturday show 4,382 new cases and 1,639 deaths throughout Spain.

Paris, August 9.—Since the last report no more deaths from cholera have occurred in Toulon. In Marseilles there were seventeen deaths from cholera today.

Bonfires are burning in Madrid. The epidemic is increasing in Granada.

FOR its soothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for the removal and prevention of dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, soft, glossy and silken appearance.

THERE is no use fighting nature. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys? Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware. aug

"THE ladies especially go into ecstacies over Parker's Hair Balsam," writes Mr. J. H. Decker, druggist, of Findlay, Ohio. "They say it is the most elegant dressing they ever used." Stops falling hair, restores color, promotes growth. aug

As a sure remedy for sick headache, sour stomach, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, torpid liver, billiousness, etc., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the oldest and best cough remedy in existence. Bruises, scalds, burns, sprains, cuts, etc, either on man or beast, are speedily cured by the use of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment. aug

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., at the Reformed parsonage, at Rebersburg, by Rev. N. J. Miller, Mr. L. H. Stover, of Coburn, to Miss Laura Hartman, of Millheim.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following list of jurors has been drawn for the next term of court, beginning the fourth Monday of August:

GRAND JURORS.

Joseph G Carson, farmer, Potter township.
Edward Smith, painter, Boggs.
J H Wolf, laborer, Gregg.
Isaac Beck, farmer, Half Moon.
W R Campbell, forgeman, Milesburg.
Charles McLaughlin, laborer, Boggs.
J S McCloskey, teacher, Liberty.
Israel Kauffman, farmer, Spring.
J H Galigar, teacher, Spring.
Harry Bidwell, carriage maker, Bellefonte.
P A Sellers, farmer, Patton.
William Lytle, farmer, Half Moon.
D R McClintic, laborer, Potter.
Isaac Beck, farmer, Haines.
George B Johnston, mechanic, Bellefonte.
William P Catherman, laborer, Millheim.
John T McCormick, farmer, Ferguson.
George B Lucas, shoemaker, Howard.
John A Miller, merchant, Miles.
Noah Ream, mechanic, Gregg.
William H Cassler, lumberman, Haines.
Henry Spotts, farmer, Union.
John B Long, merchant, Gregg.
Robert Meek, farmer, Ferguson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

William Cullen, laborer, Rush township.
Austin Curtin, gentleman, Boggs.
Edward Jones, laborer, Boggs.
George Fisher, farmer, Burnside.
Pat Kelly, farmer, Snow Shoe.
David Flack, forgeman, Bellefonte.
J H Griffen, merchant, Half Moon.
John Carper, farmer, Potter.
C A Faulkner, dealer, Philipsburg.
Harry Curtin, merchant Boggs.
Andrew Smith, farmer, Penn.
J C Hicklin, merchant, Snow Shoe.
John Dunlap, carpenter, Bellefonte.
William Hartman, machinist, Millheim.
Monroe Armour, farmer, Bellefonte.
William Bloom, farmer, Ferguson.
Thomas Doyle, butcher, Philipsburg.
Theop. Moore, farmer, Taylor.
W M Crumister, agent, Worth.
W B Leathers, farmer, Howard.
D S Erb, farmer, Ferguson.
Jack Eckenroth, carpenter, Spring.
John Hoy, Jr., farmer, Marion.
Robert Marshall, laborer, Huston.
Ed Kramer, blacksmith, Harris.
Harvey F Davis, laborer, Huston.
Uriah Stover, farmer, Spring.
R P Craig, blacksmith, Ferguson.
J W Spook, merchant, Millheim.
A B Freeman, landlord, Liberty.
Anthony Gatens, farmer, Benner.
Noah Stover, farmer, Penn.
William Jamison, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Robert McNeal, laborer, Bellefonte.
G Brisbon, contractor, Potter.
Smith Baldrem, laborer, Rush.
John Menn, farmer, Curtin.
J F Davis, gentleman, Huston.
D J Gates, laborer, Half Moon.
George M Brown, farmer, Huston.
David Mattern, farmer, Half Moon.
John Davis, gentleman, Harris.
Ralph Schenck, laborer, Howard.
Emanuel Duey, mason, College.
Charles Foster, farmer, College.
L M Carpenter, carpenter, Philipsburg.
Samuel Fletcher, carpenter, Boggs.
J I Condo, blacksmith, Harris.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John G Weaver, late of Gregg twp. dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. MAGDALEANA WEAVER, Adm'r.
29jul6t Farmers' Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles Ripka, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. H. RIPKA,
Globe Mills, Snyder Co.,
A. C. RIPKA.
8jul6t Centre Hall, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Bibby, at Spring Mills, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885, the following real estate of Jacob McCool:

Two hundred and sixty-nine acres, with house, bank barn and other outbuildings, good orchard, never failing water. Has a good farm land, and about two hundred acres good timberland, situate at Spring Mills.

Also, twenty-four acres, with a good house and stable, located near the railroad, about one mile west of Spring Mills, and has good water. Also, seven acres adjoining the above on the west, and clear of timber.

Sale at one o'clock p. m., when terms will be made known by JOHN GROVE,
22jul4t Assignee.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and remain in this office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D, 1885, for allowance and confirmation.

1 The first and final account of A J Graham, administrator of etc, of V B Holt, late of Philipsburg, dec'd.
2 The first and final account of Franklin Vonada, administrator of etc, of Anna Mary Vonada, late of Walker twp., dec'd.
3 The first and final account of W T Leathers, administrator of etc, of Adam Lose, late of Howard twp., dec'd.
4 The account of John B Heckman, administrator of etc, of Wm. Geary, late of Gregg twp., deceased.
5. The account of Jacob Snyder, guardian of Annie M. and Samuel G. Felton, minor children of Robert K Felton, late of Taylor twp., dec'd.
6 The account of T W Hosterman, administrator of etc, of Hanna H Hosterman, late of Haines twp., dec'd.
7 The account of Henry Keen, trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court to make sale of the real estate of John Keen, late of Millheim boro., deceased.
8 The account of S S Lyon, administrator cum testamento annexo of etc, of Ann Parr Lyon, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.
9 The second partial account of Dr. P T Musser, administrator of etc, of John D Foote, late of Millheim borough, deceased.
10 The account of W A Murray, guardian of Sallie Reily, minor child of James Reily, dec'd.
11 The first and final account of Clement Dale, guardian of Wm. A Thompson, a minor child of Wm. A Thompson, late of Potter twp., dec'd.
12 The account of John M Furey, administrator of etc, of Hon. J G Larimer, late of Spring twp., dec'd.
13 The account of Jacob Dunkle, executor of etc, of Mary Dunkle, late of Walker twp., dec'd.
14 The account of John Daniels, executor of etc, of Catherine Leighty, late of Potter township, deceased.
15 The third partial account of George Bower and Samuel Everts, executors of etc, of Jacob Everts, late of Penn twp., dec'd.
16 The account of C B Houser, late guardian of Lilly May Houser, minor child of Martin Houser, deceased.
17 The account of Amos Tyson, administrator of etc, of Samuel Tyson, late of Ferguson twp., deceased.
18 The account of Isaac Mitchell, executor of etc, of E J Carter, late of Bellefonte boro., dec'd.
19 The account of Emeline Myers, executrix of etc, of Margaret R Myers, late of Philipsburg, borough, dec'd.
20 The first and partial account of Mollie Neff and Sue E Neff, executors of etc., of Josiah Neff, late of Potter twp., dec'd.
21 The account of Lucinda Runkle, administratrix of etc, of Hon John K Runkle, late of Potter twp., dec'd.
22 The account of James Wiser, administrator of etc, of John Wiser, late of Worth twp., dec'd.
24 The first and partial account of T Frank Adams, executor of etc, of Frances M. Atherton, late of Milesburg borough, dec'd.
24 The third account of James P Coburn, executor of etc, of Daniel Kreamer, late of Penn twp., dec'd.
25 The fourth account of James P Coburn, executor of etc, of Samuel Huston, late of Potter twp., dec'd.
26 The second and final account of A E Clemson, executor of etc, of Henry Harpster, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.
27 The account of Wm. McFarlane and Mary H Jack, executors of etc, of George Jack, late of Harris twp., dec'd.
28 The account of Jacob Ridge, administrator of etc, of Mary A Camp, late of Bellefonte boro., deceased.
29 The first and partial account of S H Bennison, administrator of etc, of John Strunk, late of Walker twp., deceased.

JAMES A. McCLAIN,
Bellefonte, July 27, '85. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Jas. R. Smith and the Hon. Chester Munson Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 24th day of July 1885, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Aug next, being the 24th day of Aug 1885, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertaint to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 24th day of July in the year of our Lord 1885, and the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States. W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff

MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1885.

BUTTER.			
Creamery, Penn'a, extra			20
" Western		19	20
EGGS.			
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates	14	15
" " "	bbls		14
Western, ex brands	crates		14
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb	13	14
" mixed	"	12	13
" Western, straight	"		13
" " mixed	"	12	13
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.			
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb		6
" Fair to good	"	5	5½
" Common stock	"	3	4
Sheep, prime	"		4
Lambs, extra	"		6
Live Cattle	"	5	6
Hogs, live	"	5½	6
Pigs, live	"	5	6
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
Apples, new	per bbl	$2 00	$2 75
Peaches, extra	peck crate	2 00	2 50
" fair	"	50	1 00
" fancy	per crate	2 00	3 00
New Potatoes, choice	per bbl	1 50	1 75
" fair	"		1 25
" culls	"	75	1 00
Watermelons, extra	per 100	25 00	30 00
" prime	"	18 00	22 00
CHEESE.			
N Y Factory, choice			8
Ohio, fat, fine		7½	7¾
HAY AND STRAW.			
Timothy, choice	per ton	$18 00	$22 00
" fair	"	16 00	18 00
Cut Hay	"	22 00	23 00
Rye Straw	"	21 00	22 00
Wheat Straw	"		10 00
Oat Straw	"	8 50	9 00
SEEDS.			
Timothy	per bu	1 70	1 75
Clover	per lb	8	9½
Flax	per bu		1 82
FEATHERS.			
Choice Geese	per lb	48	50
Prime	"	45	46
Chicken	"	4	5
HIDES.			
Hides, Dry	per lb	10	11
Calf, Salted	"	12	13
Hides, Green, Steer	"	5½	6
" " Cow	"	5	5½
" " Bull	"	4	4½
" Salted Steer	"	7½	8
" " Cow	"		7
Sheep Skins, per piece		25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb	7¾	8
Tallow, Solid	"		5
" Cake	"		5½
Honey in Comb	"	10	11
Country Soap	"	4½	5

☞Price Current subject to Market Fluctuations.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1885.
(Corrected Weekly.)

	Chicago.	Philadelphia
Corn	45½	—95
Wheat "	87½	—83
Oats "	33	—38
Pork "	9 87	
Lard "	6 42½	

SAMUEL WHITE, Jr., Com'n Broker
73 South Third Street.

SPRING MILLS MARKET

Wheat—Red	95
White & Mixed	90
Rye	50
Corn, 45 shelled, and ears old	50
Oats	30
Buckwheat	50
Barley	50
Cloverseed large	5 25
Cloverseed small	6 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Roller Flour, per barrel	6 50

Butter, 12; tallow, 6; lard, 8; ham, 12; shoulde 8; bacon or side, 8; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Corrected weekly by J. J. Grambo.

COAL—Pea, 3.65; Chestnut, 4.15; Stove, 3.80 Egg, 4.15.